The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,410.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* till for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
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To Subscribers Up-country.

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First insertion ..... Rs. 1 0
Second do. ..... „ 0 12
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Re. 1 0
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Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied: a Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 5.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo every week.

The S. S. RAJPOOTANA, 2,090 Tons, 221 H. P., Commander H. Morry, will be despatched on SATURDAY the 22nd January 1876, at 4 P. M.

	Jan.		Jan.
Leaves BOMBAY	22	Leaves Tuticorin	30
„ Ratnagherry	23	„ Colombo	31
„ Vingoria	24	„ Negapatam	Feb. 3
„ Goa	25	„ Pondicherry	4
„ Carwar	24	„ Madras	6
„ Mangalore	25	„ Masulipatam	7
„ Cannanore	26	„ Coconada	8
„ Tellicherry	27	„ Tiagapatam	9
„ Calicut	27	„ Bimlipatam	9
„ Beypore	27	„ Gopalpore	10
„ Cochin	28	„ False Point	12
„ Alleppey	28	Arrives CALCUTTA	13

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line in time for transhipment at Galle, and Cargo for Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Pelembang, Penitanah, Alchoen, Padang and the Moluccas Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Beemeah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, are despatching a Steamer every Week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, SURBUNDER, PAO, BUSHIRE, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. COCONADA, 861 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. Monro, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 21st January 1876, at 4 P.M.

	Jan.		Feb.
Leaves BOMBAY	21	Leaves BUSHIRE	9
„ Kurrachee	27	„ Mahomerah	9
„ Guader	27	„ Pao	9
„ Jask	29	„ Bushire	10
„ Bunder Abbas	31	„ Kurrachee	13
„ Linga	Feb. 1	„ Linga	16
„ Bushire	3	„ Bunder Abbas	18
„ Pao	3	„ Muscat	20
„ Mahomerah	5	„ Kurrachee	25
Arrive BUSHIRE	6	Arrives BOMBAY	28

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair Season, dispatch Steamers to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY at 2 P.M.

The S. S. COCONADA, 861 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Monro, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 21st January 1876, at 4 P.M.

The S.S. KURRACHEE, 512 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Avery, will be despatched on MONDAY next, the 24th January 1876, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE BEAUTIFUL STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, 1st and 16th of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	26	22	6
Port Said	30	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

BATAVIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st February 1876.
INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 15th February 1876.
PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st March, 1876.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 15th March 1876

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 10th and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 8th December 1875.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

TO SAIL POSITIVELY 26TH JANUARY.

THE powerful Steamer TRINACRIA, 2,107 Tons, 424 H. P., Captain Rodney Hutchison, will sail from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via SUEZ, PORT SAID and GIBRALTAR, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th January, positively.

For pass e, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 7th January 1876. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR and LIVERPOOL:—

	Tons H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
TRINACRIA ...	2107 424	4th Dec.	11th Dec.	26th Jan.
EUROPA	2277 434	1st Jan.	8th Jan.	22nd Feb.
UTOPIA	2731 678	22nd Jan.	29th Jan.	11th March.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

Fares from Bombay to Liverpool.		Suez.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350
SECOND CLASS	„ 300	„ 200

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th December 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Jan. 1876.
SAMBRE	A. Symons.....	2422	400	24th—Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3429	550	31st—Southampton. Feb.
THIBET	C. H. Eastley ...	2593	400	7th—Suez, &c.
MIAM	A. E. Barlow ...	2725	450	14th—Southampton.
KASHGAR	R. J. Baker.....	2621	450	21st—Suez, &c.
PESHAWAR ...	C. A. White	3781	600	28th—Southampton. March.
MONGOLIA.....	A. Coleman ...	2833	530	6th—Suez, &c.
EYDAFFE	D. Renolleau...	2984	450	13th—Southampton.
TRAVANCORE...	W. R. Andrews.	1910	450	20th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	W. Woolcott...	3777	600	27th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 5 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 14th January 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 25th Jan. 1876, at 5 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. LOMBARDY, Capt. E. M. Gillson, 2,723 Tons, and 450 H.P. will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of cop'um, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 22nd January 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 11th January 1876. Superintendent.

EXTRA STEAMER TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On FRIDAY, the 21st Jan., at noon, from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steam-ship AVOCA, 1,462 Tons, and 250 H.P., Captain J. H. Torrock, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
3, Rampart Row, 14th Jan. 1876. Superintendent.

LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 24TH INSTANT.

THE well-known and favorite S. S. TIMOR, 2,209 Tons, J. Brown, Commander, has excellent accommodation in a Saloon built on deck for First-class Passengers only. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Suez ..... Rs. 300
To Malta ..... „ 400
To London ..... „ 500

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 7th January 1876 Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE First-class Steamer OA-LIPSO, of 2,000 Tons, 200 H. P., will be despatched for Trieste on or about the 10th February 1876.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

	Cabin.		Deck.
To Trieste	£40	0	£18 0
To Port Said	£30	0	£13 2
To Suez	£28	0	£12 5

Children under 3 years of age, Free: above 3 and under 12 years, Half Fare.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.
93, Bombay Green, 12th January 1876.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES per Steamer GOOD HOPE are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the Vessel, and REQUESTED to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No CLAIM of any kind will be PAID after the DEPARTURE of the Steamer unless it be PREVIOUSLY PASSED by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 17th January 1876.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES per Steamer MENZALEH are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel, and REQUESTED to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No CLAIM of any kind will be PAID after the DEPARTURE of the steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 19th January 1876.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. AUCTION SALE of extensive land with an upper storied large Bungalow thereon at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTONE & Co. will sell by Public Auction (unless previously sold by private contract) on the premises by order of the Trustees of Messrs. Rustomjee Dadabhoy Cama & Co., the following valuable landed property, viz.—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house or bungalow standing thereon, situate at Nepean Sea Road, on Malabar Hill, without the Fort of Bombay, on the west side of the said Nepean Sea Road in the registration subdistrict of Bhooleshwar, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 126, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 572, and containing by admeasurement about 17,237 5/9 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded on the east by a public road known as Nepean Sea Road, on the west by the property belonging to the Estate of the late Honorable Narrayen Wassoodewjee, on the north by the property belonging to the estate of Goculdass Tejpall, Esq., and on the south by the property of Kulliandass Kirparam, Esq.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of the Trustees, at No. 52, Victoria buildings, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 21st January 1876.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelainware, a double-barrelled centre-fire breech-loading gun in case, by E. Whistler, at No. 32, Upper Colabs, opposite the Observat ry.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY the 22nd instant, sale commencing at 11 A.M., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at his residence, Upper Colaba, the handsome household furniture, &c., of Captain H H Murray, R A the same comprising cut glassware, handsome dinner and breakfast services, best electro-plated tea and coffee services, large size oblong and round waiters, sardine box, cruet, pickle, liqueur and egg frames, table spoons and forks, bread basket, butter cooler, table and chamber candlesticks (silver), easy chairs in mahogany cane for 12 persons and handsomely carved and French-polished blackwood furniture comprising drawing room, camp, dining, dressing and writing tables, sofa board, whatnot, clothes press, compound wood chest of drawers, single and double screens, mahogany and blackwood easy chairs, camp cots, baba cot, chest of drawers, citcman, pahanguin clock, musical box, sandalwood lady's workbox, water filter, arm and without arm chairs, 1 double-barrelled centre-fire breech-loading gun in case complete, by E. Whistler, plated ware, table ornaments, clock, telescope bath books, dispense and cookroom furniture and utensils, &c.

The above is now on view.

SALE OF SUPERIOR MOULMEIN TEAK BOARDS AND SCANTLINGS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Mazagon Darookhana.

About 50 tons superior Moulmein Teak Boards and Scantlings of various sizes in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 24th instant, at 2 P. M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

10 bales grey shirtings.
110 cases grey choties.
5 „ prints.
2 „ prints and engravings in gilt frames.

To close account.
10 New Sewing Machines of different designs on stands and for hands.
1 case 50 dozen Chamois skins.
A few articles of jewellery of a deceased gentleman consisting of gold and silver watches, gold lockets, rings, pencil cases, watch guards, &c.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 21st January 1876.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF BEER.

On MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 P.M. Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction in the Godowns of Messrs. Forbes & Co., Bombay Green, on account of the concerned:—

About 17 hogsheads Beer in Wood by James Atkinson & Co.
About 20 hogsheads Beer in Wood by Steel Coulson & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF AMERICAN LUMBER.

On TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Elphinstone Dundee Shed, No. 12, the undermentioned on account and at the risk of Hajee Abdoolraman Dada—

About 892 pieces American Lumber, 2 Inch.
About 223 „ „ „ 4 „

AUCTION SALE OF MATERIALS OF A SHED, EMPTY WOOL PACKING CASES, EMPTY CASKS OF CEMENT, STONE AND RABBLES OF OLD WALL, &c., &c.

Messrs MENESSE & Co, will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst, at 2 P.M. at Colaba, in Nicol Press and Manufactory Company, Limited, the materials of a spirit shed—empty wooden packing cases, empty casks of cement, stones and rabbles of old wall, &c., &c.

FOR SALE AT MATHERAN.

A beautifully situated house called "Garbut Hall," near Garbut Point, lately renovated and furnished. For particulars apply to

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 21st January 1876.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT WALKESHWUR.

ON MONDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. S SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises at 4 P.M. by order of the mortgagee Achrutbai, widow, and on account and risk of the mortgagor Babajee Ragoonathjee.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Walkeshwur, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 70 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 23, containing by admeasurement 376 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows on or towards the East by the Government vacant ground, on or towards the West by public passage, on or towards the North by the Government sheds, and on or towards the South by the property of Bandoojee Patel, and the said property are in the occupation of the said Babajee Ragoonathjee.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
Bombay, 21st January 1876.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 13, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their room in Medows Street, No. 7—

A variety of Sundry articles consisting of glass, crockery and pl. ted articles, such as plated single and double branch table candlesticks, tea pictures, cruet, pickle and liquor frame, set of plated spoons and forks, ivory handle table knives, gate lanterns, set of tin sugar box, English spice boxes, a panorama with views, embroidered cushions, velvet pile table cover, druggot, brussels, and oil floor carpets, saddle with furniture, square wire meat safe, mahogany toilet glasses, American clocks and time pieces, several bocas of port and sherry, &c.

Blackwood carved furniture, comprising telescopic dining, camp, dressing and washing tables, drawing room easy and folding rattan long chairs, carved conversation couches with spring and damask, open carved bookselves, towel horse, single screen, large black carved bedstead, camp cots with bed, bathing tub, dispense table, commode, &c.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Household Furniture, a first class Square Piano by Collard & Collard, Glass, Crockery and Plated Ware, &c., at No 122, Malabar Hill.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to Sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 P. M., at the above named place, the valuable Household Furniture, the property of D. McLauchlan Slater, Esq., (changing his residence).

The full particulars will appear hereafter.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 21st January 1876.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms.

AT 1 P.M.

14 Arab Persian and Australian Horses, suitable for light carriage work.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, a four seated open carriage with grey horse and harness, a mahogany square piano by Broadwood and Sons, &c., at Breach Candy.

On TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at the above-mentioned place the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, &c., the property of E Hardford, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Office Furniture, &c., in the Office lately occupied by Messrs. Henry Dodds & Co., Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 P.M. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the whole of the furniture consisting of writing tables with drawers, slopes and pigeon holes, chairs, presses, copying press on stand, camp tables, a firstrate iron safe by Milner, Chubbs' cash boxes, reclining sofa, book stand, piece goods, scales with weights, clocks, letter scale, screens, wooden wine horses, glass inkstands, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first rate English-built open Carriage by "Walker," a pair of handsome fast-trotting Bay Australian Horses, sets of English Double Harness, Lady's and Gentlemen's Saddles, &c., at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On SATURDAY, the 12th February, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, carriage horses, &c., the property of Lieut.-Colonel Lyons, proceeding to Europe.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of valuable House and Land, situate on the best part of Malabar Hill, commanding a magnificent view of the Island and Harbour.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 15th February, at 4 P.M., on the premises, by order of the Executors of the Estate and Effects of the late Reverend John Wilson, D. D.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold ground, (renewable in property) with bungalow and out-houses thereon, being situate, lying and being at Malabar Hill, in the registration sub-district of Bhooleshwer, in the Island of Bombay, under Collector No 32, containing by admeasurement 104 begas, be the same a little more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Sorabjee Cursetjee Tootee, on or towards the west by the Nepean Road, on or towards the north by the property of Ramlall Thakoredass and others, and on or towards the south by the property of the late Ramjee Myajee.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 21st January 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VALENTINES.

A VERY CHOICE SELECTION just received.

M. BRESLAUER & Co.,
30, MEADOW STREET.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of BOMBAY, will be held in the Municipal Offices on FRIDAY, the 28th January 1876 at 4 P.M., for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Sanction to be asked to new By-Laws for the storage and deposit in Bombay of Gunpowder as of all other explosives, combustible, and dangerous materials.

2. Resolution of the Town Council, dated 11th January 1876, recommending the Corporation that the Receivers in the Collector's Office be admitted to the benefits of the Pension, &c., Fund.

By order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation and Secretary, Town Council.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 19th January 1876.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CONTRACT FOR TEAK SLEEPERS.

The Agent is prepared to receive TENDERS for the SUPPLY of TEN THOUSAND TEAK SLEEPERS (to be delivered in Bombay).

The Specification and Conditions of Contract may be seen at the Chief Engineer's Office, Elphinstone Circle, on and after the 24th instant.

Tenders endorsed "TENDER FOR TEAK SLEEPERS," addressed to the Agent, G. I. P. Railway Company, will be received at his Office up till noon of the 10th proximo.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. H. WRIGHT,
Acting Chief Engineer.
Chief Engineer's Office, Bombay, 20th Jan. 1876.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN GIRGAUM OR BREACH CANDY ROAD.

MESSRS. BENNETT & Co. are instructed by the Mortgagee to submit to PUBLIC AUCTION on FRIDAY, the 4th of February next, at 4 P. M., on the premises, All that piece of LAND, with the Dwelling House standing thereon, forming the southern division of a building of two divisions built with chunam and stone walls and covered with tiles, situate and being No. 50, in Girgaum Road (called also Breach Candy Road and Tulloo Road), in the Khoomer Sub-District, containing about ONE HUNDRED and THIRTY and FOUR NINTHS of square yards, and bounded on the East by Tillow Canes, each 1-4 to 2 8 the said Girgaum Road, on the West by property formerly belonging to Sugaram Weljee, Kessow Madowsett and Trimbuck Wiswanathjee, and now belonging to their representatives, on the North by the northern division of the said house, being No. 51, in the said Girgaum Road, and belonging to Sorabjee Rustomjee and Khoorsedbaee, his wife, and on the South by a sweeper's passage, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 50, and are registered in the book of the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 127.

The Property is well situated in a crowded business locality and is always sure to command good tenants.

MAPS OF MALABAR HILL.

MOUNTED and VARNISHED, with the numbers of the Bungalows as altered by the Municipality. Rs. 2 each.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

THE Undersigned beg to intimate that they only sell the above preparation for CASH.

Per Case, 10s. 6d. at 1s. 9d. per Rupee=Rs. 6.

The Trade supplied at discount.

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC CHAIN BANDS

Have given rapid relief in the following complaints when all other remedies have been ineffectual:—

Neuralgia and Nervous Headache.	Rheumatism.
Loss of Voice, Asthma, &c.	Local Paralysis.
Pulmonary Affections.	Sciatica.
Lumbago.	Gout.
Weak Ankles, Wrists, &c.	Bilious and Liver Complaints.
Indigestion.	Kidney Complaints.
Nervous Deafness.	Nervous Debility.

SOLD BY
D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE—J. & U. TOLLEY'S D. B. EXPRESS RIFLE, complete with apparatus. Price Rs.500. Apply to N. V. CURRANEE & Co.

WANTED, a second-hand CHUBB'S, MILLNER'S or PRICE'S SAFE. Address "K.," office of *Gazette*.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

THE Company's Supplies of these Goods are from the best Manufacturers only, and may be thoroughly relied upon for strength and wear. In elegance, novelty of design, and variety of selection the Stock is unequalled by any in the Presidency.

TEA & COFFEE SERVICES, comprising Coffee Pot, Tea Pot, Covered Cream Jug and Sugar Basin.

Bachelor's Miniature Sets, Rs. 90, 100, 112, 135, 140, 150, 170, 190, and 200.

Family Services, Rs. 100, 150, 180, 200, 240, 260, 280, and 300.

BUTTER DISHES, Handsomely cut in clear or coloured Glass, with plain, richly chased or engraved mounts. Rs. 12-8, 15, 18, 20, 22-8, 25, 30, 36, 40, 45 and 50.

BISCUIT CADDIES, of richly chased or engraved plate, or glass mounted with plate, at Rs. 25, 28, 30, 33, 36, 40, 45, 50, 60, 70, 80 and 90.

MARMALADE OR JAM JARS, of handsomely chased or engraved plate, or of cut glass and wedgewood ware mounted in plate, Rs. 15, 20, 30.

SARDINE BOXES, of chased or engraved plate, or of richly cut clear glass mounted in plate. Rs. 15, 20, 30, 35 and 45.

CRUET FRAMES, with best cut glass cruets complete, Rs. 25, 30, 35, 40, 50 and 70.

Breakfast Cruets, In a variety of pretty shapes,—Cock, Elephant, &c. Rs. 20, 25, 30 and 35.

MUFFINEERS, Glass mounted in plate—barrel of shapes, &c., per pair Rs. 5, 7 and 10.

Owl, Dog, &c., Muffineers, sets of three, in cases, Rs. 25, 30, 40 and 50.

PICKLE FRAMES, Carrying two or three bottles, Rs. 36, 40, 45, 50, 54, 60, 70 and 80.

TOAST RACKS, in a variety of neat and handsome patterns, Rs. 10, 20 and 30.

OVAL SIDE DISHES, of the Beaded, Greek Key, Scroll and other Patterns, at per pair, forming at pleasure four dishes, Rs. 80, 90, 100, 108, 110, 120, 125.

Oval Breakfast Dishes, each; forming at pleasure one each open and covered dishes, with drainer, Rs. 40, 45, 55, and 65.

Round Bacon Dishes, with Drainer and Cover, each Rs. 40 and 45. Single pieces or complete sets of

Forks and Spoons, and Table Requisites, of best quality; detailed lists on application.

SALT CELLARS AND SPOONS, cases containing 4 or 6 each, in a variety of beautiful patterns, at Rs. 36, 40, 45, 50, 54, 60, 65, 70, 80 and 90.

NAPKIN RINGS, of open work, or richly chased or engraved, Rs. 10, 20, 30 and 50.

DESSERT AND FLOWER STANDS, in a variety of new and elegant designs, Rs. 75, 100, 150, and 200.

DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS, Richly chased, engraved, or plain, in Ivory, Pearl or Plate handles; sets of 6 and 12, in handsome cases, Rs. 60, 70, 80, 100 and 150.

SALVERS AND WAITERS, of 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 inches diameter, in a variety of handsome patterns, at each Rs. 16, 18, 20, 22-8, 25, 28, 30, 36, 40, 45, 50, 60, 70, and 75

TABLE CANDLESTICKS with Shades complete at, each pair, Rs. 27, 30, 32, 36, 40, 45, 50, 54 and 60.

Chamber Candlesticks, With Shades and Extinguishers, at, each pair, Rs. 20, 22-8, 25, 28, 30 and 33.

AG-DANS AND ASH TRAYS, In new and elegant Shapes, Rs. 2, 5, 10 and 20.

INKSTANDS, A selection of beautiful patterns very suitable for presentation, Rs. 36, 40, 54, 60, 70, 80 and 90.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WATSON AND COMPANY.

FRENCH PERFUMERY.

EAU DE COLOGNE, Rs. 2-12, 3 and 4-8 per Bottle.	SUPERIOR LIP SALVE, Rs. 2-8 per Pot.
BOQUET DE NEVA, in fancy Boxes, Rs. 4 8 per Bottle.	GOLDEN HAIR WASH, Rs. 3 per Bottle.
SUPERIOR LAVENDER WATER, large size, Rs. 4-8 per Bottle.	SUPERIOR MARROW POMADE, Rs. 2 per Pot.
EAU DE LAVANDE, Rs. 2-8 and 3 per Bottle.	CRYSTALIZED MARROW POMADE, Rs. 3 per Pot.
EAU DE TOILETTE, Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.	SCENTED HAIR OIL, Rs. 1-8 per Bottle.
EAU DE VIOLETTE, Rs. 3 per Bottle.	FINEST SCENTED COSMETIQUE, Rs. 1-8 and 1-12 per Box.
ROYAL EXTRACT OF FLOWERS, in fancy Boxes, Rs. 4-8 per Bottle.	COLD CREAM, specially prepared for India, Rs. 2-8 per Pot.
FANCY PERFUMES, Rs. 4-8 per Bottle, or Box containing three, Rs. 12.	VEGETABLE TOOTH POWDER, Rs. 1-8 per Packet.
CREME DE LYS, or LAIT DE PERLES, for whitening the Skin, Rs. 3 per Bottle.	IMPROVED FACE POWDER, Rs. 2 per Packet.
EAU DE MENTHE for cleansing the Mouth, Rs. 2 per Bottle.	HAND POWDER, Rs. 1-8 per Packet.
EXTRACT OF ROSES for the Lips, Rs. 3-8 per Bottle.	ROYAL FUMIGATING ESSENCE, for perfuming Apartments, Rs. 3-8 per Bottle.
	SCENTED SACHETS, for perfuming Linen, Rs. 2, 2-8 and 5.

A CHOICE AND VARIED SELECTION OF VALENTINES JUST RECEIVED.

WATSON & COMPANY,
8 & 9, CHURCH GATE STREET, AND 22 & 23, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BADHAM AND COMPANY'S SPECIAL KIT

FOR OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS,

READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs. a. to Rs. a.		Rs. a. to Rs. a.		Rs. a. to Rs. a.
Deck Suits	10 to 16 8	Travelling Caps	3 8	Gents' Dressing Cases ...	11 8
Overland Suits	25 0	Rolled Linen Bags, all sizes	5 to 6 0	Filters for Travellers covered Wicker from...	11 4
Warm Suits	30 0	Caps	6-8 to 8 8	Pocket Filters	2 12
Overcoats and Inverness Capes from	35 0	Travelling Hats	3-8 to 4 8	Air Tight Uniform cases	23 0
Dressing Gowns	9 to 20 0	Cardigan Jackets, very warm

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TELEGRAPHIC ... continues in the same unsatisfactory state. Reuter's closing telegram of Tuesday evening, and a number of private messages of the same date, have come to hand to-day via Turkey, but as most people telegraph via Teheran, the fact of a few messages coming through has not been of any general advantage.

The Liverpool Cotton Market on Tuesday closed dull, sales 10,000 bales, the only change in spot quotations being a decline of 1/16d. per lb. in Fair Dhollera, but "to arrive" Fair Dholleras January-February shipment Canal is quoted at 4¼d. per lb., presumably old terms as against the previous quotation at the same rate "mutual allowances."

The telegram from New York gives the receipts of Cotton on the 17th at 22,000 bales, and exports at 13,000 bales; Mid-Uplands 13⅛; Futures, (March-shipment) 13⅛; Gold 112⅛; and Exchange on London at dols 4 85.

The Manchester Piece Goods Market on Tuesday was dull at unchanged prices. Reuter's statement of the shipments of Piece Goods for India during the first fortnight of this month shows for Bombay full average supplies of Grey Goods and large shipments of Twist, but for Calcutta the quantities are moderate all round.

The London Coffee Market was reported firm but prices were unchanged, and Cocoanut Oil and Seeds are also unaltered.

Bar Silver had declined to 55½d. per oz. in London on Tuesday and may by this time be still lower. In fact, looking to the position, it seems as likely as not that the next quotation may be 55d. People here, however, have in a great measure been prepared for this movement, and STERLING EXCHANGE, although necessarily somewhat weaker, has not given way materially. Bank Bills are 1-32d. lower all round, and of private bills there are buyers at, in some instances, a decline of 1-16d., but operators are becoming very guarded in their ventures and most people are preparing themselves for a possible reaction. Transactions have not been large, and the bulk of the business done has been in Bank paper. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 9¼d.	per Rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 9 3/16d.	,,
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 9d. 11/16	,,
Credits	3 ,,	1s. 9d. 5/8	,,
Documents	3 ,,	1s. 9d. 21/32	,,

On Calcutta there is no change and GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet but dull at unaltered rates. The SHARE MARKET has been quiet and wanting in animation. Only very few transactions have taken place and these do not show much change in values.

COTTON is very dull, the absence of telegrams preventing European firms from buying with any freedom. Both here and up-country prices show a marked downward tendency, and if the next advices from home are dull, we may look for a decided fall. Low qualities of Omrawuttee are much pressed for sale, and comparatively moderate prices would be accepted for "Fair" and "Fully Fair," but Good Fair is still in request at Rs. 170 per candy. The receipts yesterday were 4,280 bales, making 16,907 bales for the six days.

FREIGHTS continue quiet owing to the limited business in Cotton. By Canal steamers for Liverpool £2-5 to £2-6-3 may be quoted, but even at the lower figure it would be difficult to find a large line of cargo. By sail the Varuna is still nominally at £2-5, but there is almost nothing offering.

PIECE GOODS are dull and unaltered in every way. Prices are nominally unchanged, but even a material concession in rates would scarcely induce buyers to operate freely.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	P. a.		
200,000	100	all	5p.ct.	Agra Bank	93
28,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,425
30,000	500	all	10 do.	Bank of Bombay New ...	702½
5,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,180
80,000	250	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bank of L. L. & China	270
40,000	261½	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	260
40,000	200	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Bank of India and China	190
40,000	250	£125	5 do.	National Bank of India..	109
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank.....	460

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	£20	2½	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	265
—	£20	16	14 do.	Do. New £20 Shares.....	196
—	£20	5	7 3 do.	Ditto	72
—	£50	21	12 1 do.	Ditto	32
—	£20	20	1,000 do.	B.B. & C.I. Railway Co.	1,100
—	£12	8	12 5 15 do.	Do. New Shares	535

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

00	1,250	1	all	100	Alexandra Spinning..... 1,150
500	2,500	all		750	Alliance Spinning 2,675
300	1,000	all			Bunwungur M. & P. Co.. 1,400
360	1,000	all		70	Bombay United 1,095
300	1,000	all		150	Broach Mills 175
900	1,000	750			Colaba Spinning 700
2,500	2,000	all		100	Dharumsey Spinning ... 900
1,500	1,250	all		60	Fleming & W. Co..... 998
4,400	1,000	3,000			Great Eastern 1,055
700	1,000	all		60	Hindustan S. W. Co..... 1025
750	1,000	all		65	Jewraj Balloo Mills 1010
		800			Khandelah Spinning 8 0
500	1,250	all		Nil	Madras Spinning 1025
		500			Madras U. Spinning 980
3,500	1,000	all		70	Manockjee Petit's 1,145
1,000	1,000	all		100	Morarjee Spinning 1,160
4,000	1,000	all		40	Oriental..... 725
600	1,250	250			Prince of Wales Spinning 625
110	1,000	1,000		200	Soondercas Spinning ... 850
800	1,000	250		125	Do. do. 1/4 share.. 300

*Per share, for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

180	5,000	3,250	300	pa	Akbar Cotton Press Co.. 1,440
200	2,000	1,100	85	pa	Albert Co. Kurrachee.. 670
100	500	all	15	p.a.	Albert Ginning Co..... 550
250	1,000	1,000			Alfred Mills Co..... 1,105
180	12,000	11,000	425	pa	Apollo Press Co..... 3,390
178	1,000	all			Bellary 750
150	all	all			Berar Company (New) .. 490
000	250	all	42	pa	Indian Press Co. 260
400	250	all	60	p.a.	Broach Cotton Co..... 100
450	1,250	all	75		Carwar Co 228
280	250	all			Coconada Press Co 50
1,500	1,250	all	700	pa	Colaba Press Co..... 3,900
500	1,000	all	Nil.		Dho lera P. & G. Co..... 300
852	1,000	all	180	pa	East India Press Co.... 1,175
150	2,000	all	Rs.300		Fort Press Co 2,000
600	5,000	2,000	15	pa	Framji Cowasji Press Company 355
200	500	all	100	pa	French Press Co..... 425
1,400	500	all	100	pa	Imperial Press Co..... 435
5,125	400	350	45	pa	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co..... 410
600	2,000	5,000			Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld..... 1,250
120		1,500	250	pa	Prince of W. Press 700
200	500	all	100	pa	Samson's Press Co..... 670
420	500	750	45	pa	Scinde Press Co 440
100	1,000	750			Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited..... 945
180	350	all	12	p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co 600ml
48	1,000		125	pa	Volkart's United Press Co. 450

* Per share, for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	1,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co..... 1,090
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Fire Co. Ld 95
1,750	2,000	2,000	20	p.a. Masagon Land 600
6,000	1,000	all	15	do. Port Canning Land Company, Limited..... 205

MISCELLANEOUS.

4,000	19,500	1500	240	pa	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation 1,675
1,000	50	all	4	pct.	Bombay Gas Company ... 57
600	1,000	all	...		Bombay Saw Mill Co..... 650
500	500	300	30	ps.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld. 170*
2,150	200	100	8	p. t	Malabar Company, Ld .. 80
4,000	5	all	1	p.	Mechanics' Build'gs Co... 25
1,200	500	all	30	p.	Treacher & Co..... 410
—	250	all	40	pa	Viagas Patent Slip 32

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S. S. MENZALEH, 1,267 tons, Captain P. L. Rhodes, which arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from London (December 11th), via Port Said and Suez Canal, brought a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W. Nicol & Co.

THE P. and O. Co's s. s. AVOCA, 904 tons, Captain J. H. Torback, will sail to-day for Australia, &c., with extra Australian Mails, general cargo and the following passengers :—For Melbourne.—Mr. Learmouth, Mr. Leden, Mr. A. Biscacouzate, and three second class passengers.

THE S. S. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain W. Ashton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Carwar (January 16th), with a general cargo and Mr. Chambers, and ninety-seven deck passengers. She sailed yesterday for same ports with a general cargo and ten deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s. s. s. PESHAWAR, 2,103 tons, Captain C. A. White, which arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from London (December 18th), via intermediate ports, brought the English Mails and the following cargo :—608 packages piece goods, 197 packages brass, 271 packages twist, 27 cases paper, 193 cases wine, 62 cases cochineal, 26 casks beer, 73 packages gum, 2 packages shell, 11 packages hearsabole, 67 packages cloves, 6,026 bars iron, 59 kegs nails, 25 drum oil, 37 packages color, 5 cases boots, 108 packages provisions, 6 cases saffron, 25 cases claret, 42 slabs tin, 3 boxes specie, some packages merchandise and some packages for transhipment for different ports.

MESSRS R. RUBATTINO AND Co's s.s. BATAVIA, 1,391 tons, Captain L. Crocco, which arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from Genoa (December 25th), calling at Livorno, Naples, Messina, Port Said, Suez and Aden via the Suez Canal, brought the following cargo.—From Bordeaux.—985 packages wine, 232 cases corks, 15 cases steel pen, 3,966 boxes brandy, 11 cases champagne, 40 cases provisions, 2 cases peppermint, and 12 cases vermouth. From Genoa.—75 packages piece goods, 20 cases vermouth, 1 case, cheese, 12 packages sundries, 5 cases lamps, and 4 cases wine. From Marseilles.—1 case gloves, and 2 cases saffron. From Leghorn.—4 cases marble ware. From Naples.—

Jany.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
20	H. M. S. Raleigh ..	Tryan.....	Trincomalee, Jan 11.
	Pearl (s)	Ashton.....	Carwar, Jan 16.
	Kurrachee (s).....	Avern.....	Kurrachee, Jan 17.

DEPARTURES.

Jany.	Vessels.	Commanders	Destination.
20	Salsette.....	Mackey.....	Rangoon.
	Pearl (s)	Ashton	Coast and Carwar.

The Steamer Avoca, Torback, to Australia, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—Steamer Batavia, to Genoa, &c.
Ship Victoria Cross, to Liverpool.
Brig Fanne, to Mauritius.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Jany.		
16 Sir J. Lawrence.....	Baldwin.....	Chandbally, Jan 15.

DEPARTURES.

Jany.			
16	Tenasserim(s).....	.....	.....
	Anagarins (s).....	.....	.....
	Star of Bengal.....	.....	.....
	Cardigan Castle.....	.....	.....

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Jan.			
17	Helen Wallace	.....	Moulmein.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.			
16	D. of Lancaster(s)...	.....	London.
	Ethiopia (s).....	.....	Calcutta.
17	Pieton Castle.....	.....	London via Coast.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 20.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Cella s—25 barrels roll sulphur and 407 bundles hoop iron, Heptoola Shaik Ad-m and Co; 13 cases corks, Rogers and Co.
Zeal s—1 case tabacco, Killick Nixon and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Walmc Castle—70 cases brandy, Jemsetjee Nowrojee.
Khedive s—3 cases cochineal, Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Sons and Co; 20 bottles quick silver, Tespali Cama.
Lombardy s—100 cases claret, Hormusjee Pestonjee and Sons.
Decean s 3—cases cochineal, Nagurdass Dhuguruhund.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Precureur s—63 cases brandy, 58 packages claret, 145 cases portwine, 13 cases madeira, 1 case coracao, 150 cases, champagne, 4 cases corks 4 cases olive oil, and 2 cases haberdashery, I. Sibille and Co.
Fauue—60 boxes claret, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Cella s—30 bales wool, and 33 bales cotton, Asser Veerjee; 300 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 33 bales cotton, Nuthoobhoy Boorchun; 55 bales cotton, Khuttow Nathe; 15 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co; 42 bales cotton, Shamjee Narrunjee; 94 bales cotton. Stearn Hobart and Co.
Trinacria s—1,000 bags wheat, Stearn Hobart and Co; 37 bales wool, Cursondass Vuluvbaee; 250 bales cotton, Lyon and Co, 107 bales cotton, Jairam Hemraz; 249 bales cotton, W & A Graham and Co; 252 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 126 bales wool, Hurjeevan Vussonjee, 55 bales cotton, Madan Koorpall and Co; 65 bales cotton, Gooldass Amuddjee; 80 bales cotton, James Mackintosh and Co; 500 bales cotton, Feel Cassels and Co; 50 bales wool, Lilladhur Govindjee; 20 packages wet dates, Enderjee Moosvey; 99 bales cotton, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy; 50 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Timor s—29 bags poppy seed, Wallace and Co; 37 bags coffee and 45 cases dry ginger, Ebram Hajee Haroon; 3 bales hides, Volkart Brothers; 300 bags rapeseed, Rall Brothers; 130 packages tea, Lilloo Manchund; 4 cases mother of pearl shells and 4 cases fishmaws, Fazulla Khakey.
Decean s—510 bags myrabollams, Nuthoobhoy G Hoossen; 309 bags rapeseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Othello s—10,000 bags linseed; Finlay Scott and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Zambesi s—1,125 bags oilseed, Finlay Scott and Co.
Batavia s—50 bags gingellyseed, Volkart Brothers; 9 bales woolen rugs, 32 bales woolen carpets and 1 bale coir matting, C Grondona; 31 casks cocoanut oil, A Kunkler and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Batavia s—100 bales cotton, A Kunkler and Co; 666 bags gingellyseed and 50 bags groundnuts, Volkart Brothers; 1,200 bags teelseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Decean s—100 bales cotton, Vinay and Co; 50 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Batavia s—450 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Aretusa s—300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 40 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried and Co; 100 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Aretusa s—100 bales cotton, A Kunkler and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Lombardy s—22 cases flahmaws and 6 cases sharkfins, Currimbhoy Ebrahim; 115 cwts sandalwood, S N Tulsee; 55 bales twist, Vallubdass Manchund; 43 bales twist, Dayal Ruttonsee; 11 bales cotton, Jakeeram Jairaj; 1 case E teeth, Hormusjee Nasserwanjee; 22 chests opium, Hajee Adam Esmail and Co; 19 bales twist, S and D Futtakia; 42½ chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahomed.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Lombardy s—8 chests opium, Khetseedass Fozdar.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 26 Teazer H M G, boat, Wodehouse, from Sheerness.
26 Mary Anne, ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta.
26 Erik, ss, Kramer, from Cardiff.
31 Briton, H M S, Birne, from Bombay.
Jan. 3 Amaryllis, ss, Jones, from Newcastle.
3 Richard Wright, ship, Cruickshank, from Cardiff.
5 Bokhara, ss, Anderson, from Southampton.
5 Lombardy, ss, Gillson, from Southampton.
6 Aberfeldy, ss, Barns, from Jeddah.
6 Martaban, ss, Barlow, from Bassein.
6 Djafferia, ss, Mansoor, from Zeila.
6 Rinaldo, ss, Newman, from Tyne.
6 Irrawaddy, ss, Lormeir, from Shanghai.
7 Orighton, ss, Dilly, from Bussorah.
7 Stag, ss, Iliff, from Cardiff.
8 Africa, ss, Ahrens, from Hamberg.
8 Himalaya, ss, Cabeans, from Bombay.
9 Chiltern, ss, Hawkees, from Perim.
9 Medina, ss, Russell, from Bombay.
9 Khiva, ss, Perrins, from Bombay.
10 Buenaventura, ss, Yspizua, from Liverpool.
11 Batavia, ss, Crocco, from Genova.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 6 Erik, ss, Kramer, to Cochin.
6 Bokhara, ss, Anderson, to Calcutta.
6 Lombardy, ss, Gillson, to Bombay.
6 Aberfeldy, ss, Barns, to Bussorah.
6 Martaban, ss, Barlow, to Liverpool.
6 Rinaldo, ss, Newman, to Bombay.
7 Irrawaddy, ss, Lormeir, to Marseilles.
8 Djafferia, ss, Mansoor, to Zeila.
8 Crighton, ss, Dilly, to London.
9 Africa, ss, Ahrens, to Zanzibar.
9 Sumatra, ss, Cahoars, to Genova.
10 Chiltern, ss, Hawkees, to Perim.
10 Khiva, ss, Perrins, to Venice.
10 Buenaventura, ss, Yspizua, to Manilla.
11 Medina, ss, Russell, to Jeddah.
11 Batavia, ss, Crocco, to Bombay.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Teazer H M G, boat, Wodehouse, from Sheerness.
Mary Anne, ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta.
Briton, H M S, Birne, from Bombay.
Amaryllis, ss, Jones, from Newcastle.
Richard Wright, ship Cruickshank, from Cardiff.
Stag, ss, Iliff, from Cardiff.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

1315 Beaulough, Webster—M. Nusserwajee.

FOR LONDON VIA CANAL.

1834 Deccan (s), Gaby—Mails, 31st Jan.
2103 Peshawur (s), White—P. & O. Co.
1440 Timor (s), Brown—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1090 Abersman, Dunn—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1271 Varuna, Philip—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1262 Victoria Cross, Young—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1538 Cella (s), Holmes—Gaddum & Co.
1343 Trinacria (s), Hutcheson—W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

1244 Rajpoot, Andrews—Sir C. Forbes & Co.

FOR VENICE.

1540 Zambesi (s) Symons—Mails, 24th Jan.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

1033 Nubia (s), Hall—P. & O. Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

990 Border Chieftain (s), Nicol,—N. Manockjee and Co.

FOR U. K. OR NEW YORK.

1497 Harmonia, Small—D. Merwanjee & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

1450 Othello, Efford—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR RICE PORTS.

1327 Prospero, Wilmarth.

FOR HONGKONG.

1007 Avoca (s), Torbeck—P. & O. Co.
1726 Lombardy (s), Gillson—Mails, 25th Jan.

FOR CALCUTTA.

484 Corsair, Trott.
1230 Rajpootana s, Morby,—B. I. S. N. Co.
566 Warren Hastings, Woolridge.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

547 Coconada (s), Morris—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR GENOA, &c.

1391 Batavia (s), Crocco—C. Grondona.

FOR MOULMEIN.

1005 Diadem, Smith.
745 Northumberland, Sandrais—Sir C. Forbes & Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.

192 Faune, Molin.
204 Leticia, Nacoda.
486 Zingra, Williams.

FOR TRIESTE, &c.

960 Aretusa (s), Togliana—A. C. Gumpert.

FOR MOZAMBIQUE.

90 Goolanar, Nacoda.

NOT FIXED.

993 Antrim, Prendergast—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1276 Benefactress, Moddrell—E. Latham & Co.
1112 Choice, Marsters.
990 City Camp, Green—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1889 Clydesdale, Hatfield—Nusserwanjee Manockjee & Co.
1231 Goa (s), Dickenson—B. I. S. N. Co.
1018 Good Hope (s), Bainton—W. Nicol & Co.
1470 Knight Companion, Roach—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1267 Menzaleh (s), Rhodes—W. Nicol & Co.
952 Minnigo, Phillips—Finlay, Muir & Co.
490 Morayshire, Dawson—W. & A. Graham & Co.
651 Night Hawk, Blaney—Hajee Mahamed Sedick.
789 Norwood, Matthews.
561 Nelly, M. Slade, Atwood—Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.
760 Oregon, Rollo—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1705 Persia, Duncan—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
982 Princess Somawatty, Anderson—F. Muir & Co.
1922 Prince Oscar, Powles—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1092 Prince Amadeo, Lisshill—K. Nixon & Co.
1284 Rina do (s), Bernard, Tulcok—W. Nicol & Co.
472 Scoloo, Gibbs.
1089 St. Fillans, Cotter—W. & A. Graham & Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

1155 Futtay Mobaruck, Nacoda.
310 Futtay Sultan, Nacoda.
934 St. Bernard, Tulcok—B. Tyabjee & Co.
100 Star (s), Nacoda—(Gun-boat.)

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
1081 Daphne (s) 5, Foote.
523 Kwangtung (s) 6, Powell.
1107 Magdala (s) 4, Palmer—(Harbour Defence.)
3035 Newcastle (s) 31, Douglas.
3039 Undaunted (s) 31, Campbell—(Flag Ship.)

FRENCH NAVY.

1800 D'Assas (s), 18, Corbigny.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

MONDAY, 19TH JANUARY, 1876.

Observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	29·904
Temperature of the Air.....	74·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	65·1
Dew Point	59·9
Relative humidity of Air	0·614
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	79·7
Minimum do. do	66·9
General Direction of wind.....N, NNW, NW, NNW, N.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	314

HIGH COURT.—21ST JANUARY.

Before the Hon the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

854-67—Jefferson and Payne—Soomar Ahmed and others vs Hajee Esmael Hajee Habib—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
1018-67—Jefferson and Payne—Soomar Ahmed and others vs Hajee Esmael Hajee Habib—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
461-74—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Damodhur Runchordass—Tyabjee and Sayane.

In the matter of the petition of Kunkabhoy Gunputram. Crawford and Boevey—Kunkubhoy Gunputram and others.

288-75—P Kavasjee—Hussonbhoy Goolam Hoosein vs Pestonjee Eduljee Guzder—Fletcher and Smith.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.

For further direction on Commissioner's Report.

532-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Bai Jumna widow vs Ambavahoo —Crawford and Boevey.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

129-75—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Luckmidass Khimjee and another vs Na bai widow.
413-75—Mr Pollock—Reima Damjee vs Thomas Fisher Punnett—Prescot and Winter.
3-73—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff vs Mahomed bin Mahomed and Co—Lynch and Tobin.
282-74—Jefferson and Payne—Anpoornabai widow vs Henry Gamble and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
439-75—Tyabjee and Sayani—Ambaidass Tricumnass vs Heemutram Hurdeodass.
615-74—M M Monshi—Gunputrao Pandoorung as Lieut Col J M Macdonald—Fletcher and Smith.
661-74—Fletcher and Smith—J M Macdonald vs Gunputrao Pandoorung—M M Monshi.

Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.

For Judgement.

448-75—Jefferson and Payne—The Neriad S and W Co Ld vs Anundjee Visram—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.

LONG CAUSES.

268-75—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner—Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia vs The New Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and W Co Ld—Fletcher and Smith.
145-75—Moolji and S—Gopalghir Jairamghir vs Suntoosgir Jairamgeer and others—Mr Fletcher—Part heard.
151-75—Mr Fletcher—Mudhoogeer Jairamgir and others vs Gopalghir Jairamgir—Moolji and S—Part heard.
84-75—A Framjee—Charles Henry Emmett vs Pallonjee Bomonjee Vania—P Cowasjee.
155-75—Moolji and S—Gopalghir Jairamghir vs Mancorebai widow—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas.
517-75—Bhikoo Ballo vs Ragoonath Damoodhur—In person.
627-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Dadabhai Peerbhai vs Syed Merashaw—Mr Fletcher.
138-75—P Kavasjee—Goolamally Sucheo and another vs Fazullah Cassimbhoy and another—Tyabjee and Sayani.
267-75—K Morojee—Manecklall Atmaram vs Muncherjee Dinshaw—P Kawasjee.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE KEMBALL.

LONG CAUSES.

603 75—Rimington Hore and Langley—Jaitha Bhima and others vs Godavaribai and another—A Framji—Part heard.
612-75—M H Khan—Aga M Hoossein bin Hajee vs Aga Abdool Kuhuckdad—Macfarlane and Sin h.
617-75—H Bicknell—Moolchund Ruttonsee vs Shridhar Balkrishna.
491-75—M H Khan—Bai Muttee vs Manecklall Damodhurdass—Tyabjee and Sayani
297-75—Tyabjee and Sayani—Borah Hursonbhoy Cadurbhoy vs Thacker Dewji Feeda—G S Judge.
278-75—Balkrishna and B—Pranjivundas Jugjeevundas vs William Loudon—Tyabji and Sayani
494-75—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Veerji Madhowji vs Runchord Damodhur—Tyabji and Sayani
474-75—Mr Fletcher—Nanabhoy Ramchundar vs Pandoorung Hurrychundji and another—In person
273-75—Fletcher and Smith—Nurrotum Crustnaji vs Sakurbai widow and others—Balkrishna and B
690-75—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Motichund Deochund vs John Edward—Bodges—H Becknell.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 18.

Kemp, Vet, Surg, Bombay D-C R H A, to appear before a Med Board, from Kirkee.

JANUARY 19.

Beddek, Col, Madras Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Clarke, Lieut Col, Bombay R A, on duty, from Aden.
Smith, Major, Bengal 26th Punjab N I, from sick leave, from England.
Cuningham, Surg Major, Bengal Med Dept, from furlough from England.
Sanderson, Surg Major, Madras Med Dept, from furlough from England.
Champion, Col, Bombay, 12th Regt N I, from sick leave, from Mahableshwar.
Belcew Surg Major, Bengal Residency, Nepal, from furlough, from England.

DEPARTURE.—JANUARY 20.

Bellew, Surg Major, Bengal Residency, Nepal, to join, to Khatmandoo via Dinapore and Segowlie.
Newport, Captain, Bombay Sappers and Miners, on duty, to Aden.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, January 20.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

First Class Hospital Asst Mathews Rebello, No 289, Subordinate Medical Establishment, having been invalided, is transferred to the Pension List on a monthly stipend of Rs (20) twenty from the date he is struck off the effective strength, payable at Tanna.

Lieut-Col W Hannerman, Staff Corps, 2nd in Comd, 21st Regt N I is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Reg of 1868.

Under the decision of the Govt of India, the provisions of General Order No 510 of 1867 apply only to detachments of recruits, time-expired men, invalids, &c, marching to or from the head-quarters of their Regiments or Batteries. When families are merely marching separately from their Regiment, but proceeding to the same station, assistance for extra carriage should be afforded by the Regimental Quarter Master.

The undermentioned Officer is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India :—

Lieut Henry Bueffney Terman, of the 66th Foot, Offg 2nd Wing Subtn, 14th N I—19th Nov 1874.

The following Order is confirmed :—

Malegaon Station Order—Dated 10th Jany 1876, appointing Lieut J N Walker, 13th N I., Supdt of Bazaars, in addition to his other duties.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following appointment is sanctioned :—

Mr Fredrick Kirchel as Boatswain of the Dockyard from the 23rd Dec 1875, inclusive vice Mr Young, discharged the Service on the 4th Nov last, for misconduct.

Passed Hospital Apprentice S C Saldanha, No 188, has been appointed to the Bombay Marine from the 22nd Dec 1875.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev G A F Watson, M A, Chaplain of Poona, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate.

The Rev C Kirk, M A, Chaplain of Nusseerabad, is allowed leave of absence for one month under Rule 1, Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code.

JUDICIAL (CIVIL) DEPARTMENT.

Mr W M P Coghlan, Judge and Sessions Judge at Tanna, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from 31st Jan 1876.

Mr A D Pollen, Act Asst Judge and Sessions Judge at Ratnagiri, is allowed privilege leave for two months from 14th Feb 1876.

Mr G Druitt to act as Asst Judge and Sessions Judge at Ratnagiri during the absence of Mr A D Pollen on leave, or until further orders.

Mr G Ayerst, Actg Asst Judge and Session Judge of Poona, and Actg Asst Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, assumed charge of his office on the 5th inst, from Mr Druitt.

Mr M B Baker, Actg Senior Asst Judge and Sessions Judge of Poona, for the detached station of Sholapore, assumed charge of his office on the 3rd inst, before office hours.

The appointment of Mr Kaikhusro Hormusjee Alpaewala as Judge of the Courts of Small Causes at Surat and Broach, notified under date the 16th Dec 1875, is to have effect from 26th Nov 1875, the date on which Mr Syed Hassan Ei Medini retired on pension.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr E D Sharkey, Actg First Asst Colr of Broach, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from the 28th Feb 1876, under Sec 10 (a) Chap III of the Civil Leave Code, Second Edition.

Mr G W Vidal, Acting First Asst Colr of Satara, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, from 5th April 1876, under Sec 10 (a) Chap III of the Civil Leave Code, Second Edition.

Mr C P B Wiltshire acted as First Asst Colr of Belgaum from 19th to 25th Nov 1875, both days inclusive.

Mr W W Loch to act as Second Asst Colr of Ahmednagar during the absence of Mr C G Blathwayt, or until further orders

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A Winsloe to act as Extra Second Asst Colr of Sattara, with political charge of the Jath Estate, until further orders.

Mr W H Horseley acted as First Asst Colr of Khandesh from the 5th Nov to 4th Dec 1875 both days inclusive.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg-Major Charles James Sylvester, M D, to act as Civil Surg of Dharwar during the absence on furlough of Surg-Major G C Bell, M D, or until further orders.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr C A Morphew, Asst Conservator of Forests, Satara, has been allowed by the Secy of State for India an extension of leave for three months, on sick certificate.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr J H E Hart received charge of the office of the Ex Engr, Presidency, from Mr F W Stevens on the forenoon of the 3rd Jan 1876.

Mr W H Price received charge of the office of the Supdt, Kurrachee Harbour Works, from Mr J H E Hart on the forenoon of the 18th Dec 1875.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

Mr E T Leith, Govt Professor of Law having resumed charge of his duties on the 3rd inst, the leave granted to him on the 6th March 1875, the unexpired portion from 3rd to 20th Jan 1876, is cancelled.

Surgn W Gray and I B Lyon respectively delivered over and received charge of the duties of Professor of Chemistry, Elphinstone College, on the 22nd ult, after office hours.

NOTIFICATION BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Mr J A Baines assumed charge of the Office of Superintendent Asst Collr, Ahmedabad, on the 22nd Dec 1875, in the forenoon.

Mr A K Nairne delivered over and Mr J L Johnston received charge of the Office of First Asst Collr, Tanna, and Railway Magistrate, on the 3rd inst, in the forenoon.

Mr J L Johnston delivered over and Mr W Allen received charge of the Office of Second Asst Collr and Magistrate, Tanna, on the 4th inst, in the forenoon.

Messrs G Norman and A K Nairne respectively delivered over and received charge of the Poona Collectorate on the 3rd inst, in the for

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PERAK AFFAIRS.

MR. BIRCH'S MURDERER KILLED.

PENANG, 19TH JANUARY.

Superintendent Hewick, with 120 friendly Malays, has just returned from the interior of Perak, after incurring great dangers in seeking prisoners.

Raja Kadilka, whilst enlisting hostile Patani men, was killed. The actul murderer of Mr. Birch, Pendak Indut, was also killed. The ex-Sultan Ismael, being warned, made his escape. Some elephants and prisoners were captured.

THE MURDERER OF MR. COBIE.

RANGOON, 19TH JAN.

William Beattie, the prisoner who killed Mr. Cobie, the deputy Jail or by stabbing him, has been tried and sentenced to be hanged.

THE MISSION TO YUNNAN.

HONGKONG, 20TH JAN.

M.M. Grosvenor, Baber and Davenport, together with their party which, as previously announced, left Hankow on the 5th ultimo for Yunnan, arrived at Chungkiang on the 30th ult., and were to proceed thence on the 3rd instant to be present at the Chinese Government investigation into the circumstances of Mr. Margary's murder.

LONDON, 19TH JAN.

H. M. Troop-ship Jumna has arrived at Portsmouth.

LONDON, 12TH JAN., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats very dull.

The London Cotton Market also closed dull.

Fair Dhollera	4 9/16d.
3 per cent. Consols for Account	93¾.
6 per cent. French Rents 1872	104½

The Manchester Market has been dull.

7lbs. Shirtings	6s. 9d.
8lbs. do.	7s. 10½d.
40's Mule Twist	0.11¾

Departure—Atalanta.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 20TH JAN., 8-25 A.M.

Mail Steamer Thibet, from China, arrived.

GALLE, 20TH JAN., 9 A. M.

Mail Steamer Malwa, from Calcutta, arrived.

GALLE, 20TH JAN., 1-4 P. M.

H. M. Steamer Narcissus, Immortalite and Topaze, from Calcutta, arrived.

TRINCOMALIE, 20TH JAN., 1 P. M.

H. M. S. Doris, from Madras, arrived to day.

LIEUTENANT BISSET, R. E., Deputy Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways to the Government of India, has returned from leave, and will, the *Pioneer* says, be put in charge of the Holkar State Railway.

A TELEGRAM to the *Daily News* from New York states, that Mr. Moulton has commenced an action against Mr. Beecher, for malicious prosecution in causing Moulton's indictment for libel. This will bring the question of Mr. Beecher's guilt again before the Supreme Court.

WE have been requested by the Vice-Chancellor to correct the statement he made, at the meeting of Convocation on Tuesday last, that the late Dr. Wilson was a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. Dr. Wilson was a Fellow of the Royal Society, "the blue ribbon of Literature and Science."

THE Wudwan Karbariship has been offered, we hear, to a Mr. Haridass Viharidass, one of the Judges of the Bhownuggur State, a selection on the part of Mr. Peile which is much commended, considering the Nagar Brahmin confederacy which exists in the Province. This gentleman who is a Kunbi by caste, was introduced into the Bhownuggur State by Mr. Percival to inspire, it is said, confidence on the part of the people in the Law Courts there.

AT Calcutta, writes Dr. Russell, "the Prince's welcome was not comparable in noise and the excitement of the multitude to that of Bombay, but it was more dignified, perhaps, by reason of its metropolitan attributes. The same result has occurred here as elsewhere. Immense satisfaction is felt at this flesh and blood presentment of Royalty—a peculiar want of human nature has been gratified." A home correspondent—a Bombay man however—writes to us by the mail:—"since leaving Bombay the Prince's tour has lost all 'go,' and with it all interest here."

FROM Kattywar we learn that the Thakore of Palitana has come to grief with some of his Bhaiads, and at Timba, a few days since, armed resistance was offered to the Durbar troops against some exaction on the part of the Durbar, which ended in a casualty return of eighteen killed of Palitana, and four of the Bhaiads. There must surely be some galling injustice somewhere which forces these men into outlawry in this way, and our politicals would do well to search the matter to the core, and not by any blind adherence to old decisions perpetuate mistakes if such there should be.

THE late fire at Cochin, which was caused by the carelessness of a woman in a cadjan out-house, destroyed upwards of twenty houses and property estimated at Rs. 2,40,000. The British seamen belonging to a vessel called the Louisa which was recently lost at sea and who had been landed at Cochin the day before the fire broke out, rendered very valuable assistance in extinguishing the fire, and the public of Cochin have been asked to subscribe a sum of money to give the seamen some remuneration for their services, and also to distribute suitable donations to a number of persons who rendered valuable assistance whilst the fire was raging.

THE last number of the *Calcutta Review* contains an able and interesting article on the "*Bhagavat Gita* and Christianity" by Professor Tawney, of the Presidency College, which is intended to refute the theory of Dr. Lorinzer and others of the same school, that the famous Sanscrit poem which describes the adventures of Krishna, as an incarnation of Vishnu, on this earth, and especially amongst the fair shepherdesses of Muttra and its vicinity, was borrowed from the New Testament. The originality of the *Bhagavat Gita* was also stoutly maintained by a French writer in a book published some years ago, entitled "*The Bible in India*," and this opinion is shared by the best oriental scholars of the present day, although doubtless there is much in the Indian story which reads like a parody of the biblical account of our Lord's life.

THE *Friend of India* went to the late Belgatchia entertainment at Calcutta, and did not leave till half past two o'clock in the morning. He describes what he saw at that small hour in the following paragraph from that journal:—"We certainly saw natives eating and drinking at the tables, and that, according to native orthodox opinion, may be a sin, but further than that we do not think the accusation can with justice be carried. We passed twice through the supper rooms after the meal was supposed to be over, for the sake of seeing what was to be seen, and of relieving the monotony of waiting for the carriage. The second time, nearly all the food and liquor was removed from the tables and we saw no drunkenness nor any disreputable conduct. If there were present individuals on the outlook for pegs on which to hang abuse, such pegs may have been discoverable. But, as eye-witness of most that transpired, we think it right to say, we saw none of them."

A good deal has been said and written in Calcutta about the visit of the Prince of Wales to a Baboo's house, where a number of Zenana ladies were introduced to His Royal Highness. The prejudices of some of the Hindoos have been startled a good deal, we are told, by the proceedings of the Baboo; but, perhaps, envy may have had something to do in giving strength to the outcry. The exclusiveness of the *purdah* system, however, could not control the curiosity that characterizes the sex, whether zenana ladies or not; but the absurdity of the restraint, and at the same time the appropriateness of the visit the Prince made, could not be better illustrated than in the following extract from the *Indian Mirror*:—"The *purdah* system was temporarily set aside on the occasion of the Prince's visit. The decorations and illuminations in the streets attracted the curiosity of Native ladies so powerfully as to make them perfectly careless about the concealment of their persons. Night and day one might see through the roads numerous carriages driving with the doors and blinds quite open, containing evidently inmates of the Zenana in a wild state of rapture, excited by the surrounding scene of beauty and grandeur. They were perfectly unmindful as to who saw them, and what was thought of their appearance. It strikes us that a few such occasions of general interest and exultation will do a great deal towards the abolition of the *purdah* system in this part of the country."

FOR the Punjab the return of deaths is incomplete, the registers of some districts not having been received. Comparing the results of the districts for which complete returns have been received the total deaths registered in the week ending 18th December were 8,350 against 8,714 in the previous week. There was only one death registered under the head of cholera; it occurred in the town of Jandiala, in the Amritsar district. One hundred and twenty-seven deaths were registered under the head of small-pox against 104 in the previous week. Peshawar, Lahore, Gurgaon and Jhang were the districts most affected by the disease. Scattered cases have occurred in several other districts of the province. There is a marked improvement in the health of the previously very unhealthy districts of Hoshiarpur, Jullundur, Amritsar, and Sialkot. The large towns, with few exceptions, are suffering from a high rate of mortality. The towns of Kartarpur, Tanda and Urmar and Jullundur continue to be excessively sickly. The deaths registered in them give an annual death-rate of 223,108 and 71 per mille in each respectively. Amritsar also is very unhealthy: its death-rate for the last week was 75 per mille. The death-rate of the small town of Kamalia, in the Montgomery district, was 265 per mille during the week under review. There were 555 male and 530 female births registered. The returns for the month of November, as compared with October, show a marked improvement in the public health.

THE *Daily Telegraph* of Dec. 27th contains the following telegram from Madeira relating to Lieut. Cameron's march:—"Further details are to hand respecting Lieutenant Cameron's expedition. The gallant explorer, in traversing the breadth of the entire continent from Zanzibar to Angola, met, on the whole, with a favourable reception by the natives. He reached Benguella on the 7th, and Loanda on the 19th Nov., with fifty-seven East Coast men, all in good health. It was Cameron's intention to remain at Loanda until an opportunity arrived for sending his men home round by the Cape to the East Coast. It is understood that the intrepid traveller has accumulated some very valuable geographical materials, besides a large amount of general scientific information. Of course, the especial interest attaching to his mission is the great question of the connection of the Congo with the Great Eastern lakes. It appears that he followed a large river flowing out of Lake Tanganyika in a South-westerly direction, tracing its whole course till he came upon a new lake, which he named "Livingstone." From this body of water a second large river runs westward, which the Lieutenant, having traced it for a considerable part of its length, believes to be the Congo. It would seem that he was unable to continue along the river on account of meeting with a tribe of hostile natives. He had to choose between fighting his away through these unfriendly tribes, with the risk of losing all his journals and papers, or of taking a different direction. The latter alternative seemed preferable, and though it prevented the absolute verification of his important discovery he has personally no doubt that the stream flowing out of the Livingstone Lake and the Congo are one and the same."

THE *Indian Daily News*:—Of the many speculations put forward regarding Lord Northbrook's resignation and its probable connection with the visit of the Prince of Wales, we give the following curious story which has gained considerable currency, and seems to have originally emanated from some members of that portion of the Volunteer Corps which took up its position near the Prince of Wales's carriage on the occasion of the landing at Prinsep's Ghaut. It is said that after the Municipal address had been read and the introductions made, the Prince with the Viceroy advanced towards the carriage which was to convey him to Government House, and that on nearing it Lord Northbrook stepped forward, politely opened the door, and, bowing to the Prince, signified his wish that His Royal Highness should be seated first. As ill-luck would have it, however, the Prince at the same moment caught sight of Colonel Walton, and, turning his back abruptly upon the Viceroy, advanced towards the Colonel, followed of course by his lordship who seemed to feel very much the apparent discourtesy of the act. This was not all, however. In the same evening a special and select party had been invited to dine at Government House, to have the honour of meeting the Prince for the first time; and it was only after anxious and careful consideration that the party had been made up. It is, therefore, assumed that the discomfiture of the Viceregal party must have been complete, when the Prince, addressing the gallant Colonel, and without previously consulting anybody on the subject, gave him a warm and pressing invitation to dine with him at Government House that evening. It is to be regretted that stories of this kind should be circulated, and believed, as for nishing an explanation of the step that Lord Northbrook has taken. In the absence of correct information, however, a very general impression prevails that the Viceroy's resignation is due to a conflict of position somewhat of the nature above indicated between himself and the Royal visitor, though it seems to us altogether inadequate to account for so grave a step as resignation."

THE Berlin correspondent of the *Times* gives the following interesting account of recent Russian operations in Turkestan:—The occupation of Northern Khokand has brought on a series of troubles which will shortly occasion the southern half to be likewise annexed. Encouraged by the martial patriots of the southern half, who are split up into many contending parties, but are united against the Russians, the Kiptchaks of the northern territory, as well as the inhabitants of the Eastern Sarofshan Valley, have repeatedly attacked isolated garrisons, and in several instances very nearly succeeded in exterminating them. As late as November 6 a three days' battle had to be fought in the very streets of Namangan, the city having risen against the garrison while the principal force under General Scobeleff, the Governor of the new district, was operating against the Kiptchaks at 12 hours' distance from the capital. The insurgents numbered thousands, and as the Russians lost nearly 50 men in killed and wounded, the fighting, for a Turkestan campaign, must have been very serious. The encounter in the Sarofshan Valley occurred on December 10 at Ubduran, a place to reach which the Russian columns proceeding from Ura Tube had to pass hills 11,000 feet high. The events of the last few months have conclusively proved the necessity of increasing the Russian force in Turkestan. Now that the territory of the new Province has so vastly increased, probably the 30,000 men distributed over the Province will be shortly re-inforced, when the late dangerous agitations are likely to cease. The same correspondent, telegraphing on the 28th ult., says that after the capture of Namangan, this town, the capital of the newly annexed portion of Khokand, was bombarded by the Russians to punish the inhabitants for the late outbreak

WITH reference to an advertisement that has appeared for some days anent a bridge over the river Godaverri at Nassick, a correspondent disputes assertions made therein, and makes suggestions. "Pilgrims," he says, "have never expressed any desire for a bridge, their stay is too short for them to experience the want; communication over the Godaveri is never dangerous to prudent people, there being a Government ferry always at hand; the ghats and temples were not built by the liberality of the public, but by private individuals whose names are associated with each; nor are all the buildings of importance to devotees on the Panchvate side of the river. Mr. C. M. Thatte is a new man in Nassick, and hence his mistakes. But, a bridge is nevertheless a great desideratum *for the public and the traffic of the district*, and one placed, *not* opposite the Kapoorthalla fountain, but where the traffic could be better accommodated,—say in continuation of the road running from the Moonsiff's Court to the river side near the Sondar Narryan temple—would better meet this end. The Executive Engineer of the district would doubtless fix the site if asked, and also furnish an estimate of the probable cost of the same, numbering each span and giving the cost thereof. So that pilgrims aspiring to fame could then consider the proposal made in the fifth para graph of the advertisement; and I may add, that devotees to the shrines at Nassick could not do many things more charitable than contribute to this public work;—but, the Executive Engineer would not, I am sure, professionally authorize the statement made in the last para graph of the advertisement about the bridge purifying the river.

Considering, however, that every pilgrim to Nassick goes there for the express purpose of *defiling* the only drinking water the inhabitants at present possess, it would, I conceive, be more in accordance with the *Dharam* of the Hindoos, if the appeal was for funds necessary to give Nassick a good supply of pure drinking water, and if every pilgrim was required, *according to his means*, to contribute towards a water supply scheme, "The Scindia Water Works," "the Holkar Conduit," the "Travancore Fountain," the "Thatte Sluice Valve," &c., would not sound bad, and, such realized, pilgrims then would stand less chance of taking cholera away with them than they now do; and these names would soon be revered for the good deeds of those who answered to them—much more than they would stuck up on the arches of a bridge. The water supply secured, the bridge might be left to Government who have, if I mistake not, already several times had the matter under consideration."

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN DELHI.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT WITH THE PRINCE.)

DELHI, 16TH JAN.

YESTERDAY I finished my letter abruptly, as I learned that the Prince of Wales had determined upon visiting the Ridge in the company of Sir Henry Norman, who pointed out the places where the more important defensive and offensive positions were taken up by the British Field Force during the siege of Delhi in 1857. As you have your military correspondent describing with admirable skill and discrimination the military manœuvres which have taken place here during the past few days, I shall finish, from an unprofessional point of view, my sketch of the grand Review.

When the troops commenced to move past, an Officer of the Rifle Brigade, dressed in a black sepulchral hue, led the way, and inappropriate jokers suggested that he must be the undertaker-in-chief. However, as the corps possessing his black uniform is one of the crack regiments in Her Majesty's service, he could afford to smile at joking at his expense, or rather at the expense of his appearance. The Battery of Chesnut Horse, well-known in the annals of British service, especially at the Crimea, marched past splendidly. The Batteries of Field Artillery were equally excellent. The Mountain Battery of Mules which followed was the cause of considerable curiosity. One set of mules carried bright little steel guns strapped on to their backs; another set carried the frames of the guns; another the wheels, and others the ammunition—the whole procession forming a very pretty sight. When the sleek mules had passed away, the Elephant Battery came in sight. Two elephants pulled each gun leisurely and easily, and none could not help thinking how wonderfully powerful the animals were as they seemed to move the guns as if they were so many straws. Soldiers walked by the sides of the huge animals, and as the latter approached the saluting distance the natives perched on their heads, tapped them with their "prods," and simultaneously they curled their trunks in the air, thus saluting the Prince. H. R. H. was greatly amused with this procedure of the elephants and could not help smiling despite the awe supposed to be inspired by the Royal Standard. A number of large bullocks dragged the ammunition for the Elephant Battery, and the attendent natives, dressed in blue uniform and white puggrees, eked out a curious and picturesque procession. The band struck up the "March of the Men of Haarlech," and then came along in splendid line the Prince's own regiment, the 10th Hussars, led by Lord Ralph Kerr. As the noble front of the Hussars passed the saluting post the band played "God bless the Prince of Wales," and when the regiment had gone over to the other side, and the 4th Bengal Cavalry came on the Haarlech march was resumed. The 4th, dressed in red coats and blue turbans, marched past steadily. Then came the 4th Bengal Lancers, similarly dressed but with files of the men carrying pennants. Next came the 10th Bengal Cavalry, a fine looking body of native horsemen dressed in blue, with the Punjab turban, and carrying pennants. The 11th Hussars, Prince Albert's own regiment, with their blue tunics and red trousers, next came upon the scene, and extorted admiration by their handsome bearing. A fine tall set of men, the 5th Bengal Cavalry, with red coats and Punjab turbans, followed, after which came one of the finest and smartest looking regiments in the Indian service, the Central India Horse, in buff tunics trimmed with scarlet, yellow breeches, and the turban which is characteristic of true Sikhs or Pathans. The 13th Hussars followed in excellent line, and then came the 6th Bengal Cavalry, all stout fellows, with blue puggrees, the ends of which fell down to their buff waistbelts. The Mooltanee Horse, large-wiskered and moustachied gentlemen, who seemed fit for any kind of dare-devil work, followed in their scarlet turbans, dingy green coats, and yellow trousers. Next came the 15th Hussars, presenting a steady look. Then came the 7th Bengal Cavalry, with their long drooping turbans, half-boots, and yellow breeches; following whom came one of the most dashing native regiments in the service, Probyn's Horse, with their blue dresses, scarlet cummerbunds, and blue and red pennants. The old General who has given his name to the corps, and who forms no undistinguished part of the personal staff of the Prince of Wales, must have been proud, after several years' absence from England, to see the gallant and disciplined bearing of his men as they passed the Royal Standard. Not even the most grizzly Sikh or Affghan among them but must have felt proud that his corps had not only had many an opportunity of bearing the brunt of battle, but at last had the honour of making obeisance to the Heir to the Throne of England. Bayonets now flashed in the distance, and the Infantry came on to the brilliant scene which the Cavalry and Artillery had quitted. To the stirring air of "The Highland Laddie" the Bengal Sappers and Miners came marching along, not very steadily, in red coats, whit crossbelts, blue knickerbockers, and smart whitee gaiters. People wondered what the Scotch tune had to do with Bengal Sappers, but in a few seconds the mystery was explained by the appearance on the scene of the 73rd Highlanders, moving like a solid wall suddenly invested with animation. Sharing the admiration of the splendid front of the Highlanders were their poor old tattered colours. Next came the 11th Bengal Native Infantry, with small caps and red coats adorned by yellow facings. Those who knew the regiment in olden times tell me they scarcely would have known it upon this occasion, so well dressed did it appear to be, and so steady was its front. Following them came their old colours which were subsequently "renewed" by the Prince. Then came, with a singularly stout native officer conspicuously leading, the 33rd Bengal N. I., who performed a very satisfactory march past. The famous Rifle Biigade, all in black, even to the gloves, came next, and presented a splendid front before the Prince. The 3rd Goorkhas, little stout follows dressed in dark green, next attracted attention, and they, as well as the succeeding regiment, the 4th Goorkhas, were highly spoken of by everybody, the Goorkhas, chiefly owing to the fame of their fighting qualities during the Mutiny, being one of the most popular parts of the Indian service. The Second Division, which was led by the 60th Rifles, next came on the scene to the tune of the Hunter's "Chorus from "Der Freischutz." The march past of this gallant corps was a sight to be remembered: no regiment could have done better—they moved like one man. Next came the Sirmoor Battalion or 2nd Goorkhas—the same regiment that successfully defended Hindoo Rao's house on the Ridge against tremendous odds—with a yellow, white, and blue rag standing up from among them as their colours. The worn old standard told as eloquent a tale in favour of the bravery of the Goorkhas as though a Chrysostom had spoken it. The 1st Punjabee Infantry next came along—a splendidly picturesque regiment with green uniforms and large flowing turbans. As this regiment is supposed to be one of the Indian Highland corps, the bands abandoned the operatic air and played it past the Royal Standard to the tune of "Blue Bonnets over the Border." The 20th Regiment (European Infantry), presenting a very good line, next came along, followed by the 51st European Infantry, whose colours were sadly worn, there being scarcely any vestige of the Queen's colours left on the old pole, while the regimental colours were also little more than the fragments of other days. Next came the 8th Native Infantry, chiefly Rajpoots, Pathans, and Sikhs, and all tall men, but more dingily and worse dressed than many of the other regiments. This finished the Second Division, and the Third came on led by the 8th Queen's, who stepped out to the tune of the march from the "Daughter of the Regiment." The 8th showed an excellent line. Then came the 85th Regiment, whose bright new coats contrasted with their tattered colours. The 32nd Native Pioneers—by some people called the "Sweeper" regiment as all the men are of low caste—came next, marching very well, the men bearing shovels and picks upon their backs. The Pioneers have already given a good account of themselves to their enemies; and apparently so they could again. The 2nd Battalion of the 12th Infantry (English) next came along in a line, which challenged criticism; a finer march past could scarcely be performed. The Loodiana Sikhs, with gold and red turbans, red coats, white crossbelts, and white gaiters; the famous Rattray Sikhs, with their blue-and-white puggrees ornamented in front with something like a silver quoit, all attracted attention in turn by their admirable bearing. The next Division was led by the 62nd Regiment, following whom came the 28th Punjabees (dirty white-and-red turbans), the 31st Punjabees (blue puggrees with a red dome rising in the centre), and the 5th Royals. In front of the Royals walked two smug-faced little soldiers of an equal height, leading a deer between them. The deer, which wore on its sleek brown neck a string of white beads, and sported horns tipped with ivory balls, trotted along quite unconcerned about the music, the Prince, or the crowd of spectators. Its soul seemed to be in the work of the regiment, and looking neither to the right nor the left it gave an example of steadiness which was excellently followed by its comrades, for the Royals marched past in admirable line. The 26th Punjabees, dressed in not picturesque but useful khakee coats; and the 5th Punjab Infantry, a well known frontier force, from the centre of whose turbans rise cones of green, completed the force, unless you choose to consider that the rear was practically brought up by the gaunt pariah dog which trotted complacently a few paces behind the Punjabees. The massed bands formed up, and went past the Prince at the double, and in the distance the cold steel of the regiments that had saluted the Royal Standard gleamed brightly over the undulations on the Parade Ground. The mounted bands took up position in front of the Prince, and after a few minutes' delay struck up a merry Scotch tune to which the Horse and Field Artillery and the Cavalry trotted past the Prince in the same order that they had previously held in the march past. The trotting past was as excellent as the marching had been, and for the impossible-to-count time in the history of the British Army, the wonder arose how it was possible to keep huge guns in such admirable line, or to train large bodies of horses to move together like clockwork. The artillery and mounted corps formed up again and galloped past the Prince—a manœuvre which was also splendidly, though a little slowly, performed. One or two officers, as they cantered at the heads of their regiments, drew prominent attention to their horsemanship, and one veteran in front of the 5th Bengal Cavalry reminded me not a little of Major Dumble in the "Dilemma", who was not, as you will remember, fated to "witch the world with noble horsemanship".

PRESENTATION OF COLOURS TO THE 11TH BENGAL N. I.

When the gallop past was over the 11th Bengal Native Infantry advanced to the front, and the Prince of Wales, with the Commander-in-Chief on his left, and accompanied by Scindia, and his personal staff, trotted over towards it. The band played "Auld Lang Syne" as the regiment formed three sides of a square, and new Colours were uncased and placed over the big drum. An Ensign advanced and kneeled before the Prince, who handed down the new colours to the Ensign. The Prince said a few words to the regiment, to the effect that he was aware of their history, after which two soldiers stepped forward and accepted the colours, retiring backwards with them into the ranks, while the poor old colours were removed to the rear. The new colours were saluted by the whole regiment, after which the band played "God Bless the Prince of Wales," and the ceremony ended.

THE PRINCE AND THE GOORKHAS.

The Prince has evidently been told a great deal about the Goorkhas, for on the day of his arrival he saw a regiment of them on the Ridge, and said a few words to them; and on this occasion, when the presentation of colours to the 11th Bengal N. I. had been performed, he advanced to the 2nd Goorkhas and there addressed the men in the regiment who had been actually present on the Ridge during the siege operation of 1857 against Delhi. The way the Goorkhas held Hindoo Rao's battered house is a heroic epic, and the Prince did well to take notice of such conspicuous bravery as theirs was.

When the Prince had gratified the Goorkhas by his kind words, H. R. H. and his staff returned to the flagstaff, after which they galloped off the field. A huge procession of people then returned to Delhi—some on horseback, some in carriages of the various kinds I have previously described, some on elephants, some on camels, and a vast number on foot. The dust rose round the wheels in dense clouds, and a good deal of finery must have been spoiled on the way home from the Parade Ground. Among those people who rode home in their carriages, I noticed a number of private soldiers, and I thought it argued well for the prosperity of the British soldier of the present day that he, whether alone or by chumming, was able to afford a luxury which at the present moment is almost at prohibitive rates in Delhi. On the road I noticed a tent ticketed for "total abstainers," but as its interior presented only a "beggarly array of empty benches," the obvious conclusion is that temperance principles do not flourish in connection with Princes' visits and dusty roads. In the afternoon the Prince lunched with the 11th Hussars, and in the evening he was entertained at dinner by his own regiment—the 10th—after which he went to the Ball held in the Fort.

THE FIGHT FOR THE RIDGE AT DELHI.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMP, DELHI, 18TH JAN.

THE fighting to the north of Delhi which was arranged to take place on the 14th and 15th instant as a finale to this year's programme is now over, and I need hardly say that the city of the Great Mogul was not captured. As the forces on both sides were nearly equal, this result was, of course, anticipated, and no one, not even General Hardinge himself, could for one moment have supposed that the attacking army had any chance of making its way into Delhi. The general idea was very much as follows. The attacking army, which was commanded by General Hardinge, was the advanced portion of the main army of the Punjab. Its object was to gain possession of the Ridge north of Delhi, with the view of ulterior operations against the city on the arrival of the main body. The strength of this force consisted of seven regiments of Cavalry, thirteen regiments of Infantry, two companies of Sappers with Pontoon equipment, two troops of Horse Artillery, and four Field Batteries. The position it took up on the 13th ran east and west across the Kurnaul Road, its main line of communication with the Punjab, its right resting on the village of Guteeree, and its left at Baghput, occupying altogether an extent of front of about 7 miles. The restrictions insisted on were, that this army must keep up its line of communication with the Punjab, and that it must not attack further south than the line of the Rohtuk Road, the wall of the Delhi city from the Lahore to the Water Gate, and the villages of Oosmanpoor and Ghounda, situated two and four miles respectively north-east of the latter, a line running very nearly east and west in continuation of the north face of the city wall. The distance of the position of this attacking force from the city was twenty miles. The defence was commanded by Sir Charles Reid, and consisted of six regiments of Cavalry, eleven regiments of Infantry, four companies of Sappers, two troops of Horse Artillery, a Mountain Battery, a Heavy Battery of 40 pounders and mortars, and two Field Batteries. Its outposts were on a line extending from Booraree on the right to Poot-khoord on the left, a front of about nine miles, the general direction of these advanced posts being nearly parallel to the position of the attack, and being like it nearly bisected by the Rohtuk Road. Operations were ordered not to commence before 10 A.M., and to close at 4 P.M. each day; so that the attacking force had just 12 hours to travel over 20 miles, and to capture the Ridge. It was obvious under these circumstances that if the defence, taking advantage of the nature of the country, were to occupy in force any advanced positions, the programme could not possibly be carried out in the time allowed. Hence the line of the branch canal, which ran directly in front of their advanced posts, at a distance varying from one to three miles, and which, if held strongly, would have kept the attacking force in check for a considerable time, was not occupied, except with a couple of guns at two or three of the bridges, and which at once retired on the approach of the invading force. In fact, there was nothing of any interest going on during the first day's fighting. The invading force merely advanced, and driving in the enemy's outposts as they came upon them, found themselves by 4 o'clock with their right resting on the Royal Canal at Hydurpoor, about six miles north of the Rohtuk Road, their left at Mookundpoor two and half miles further east, and their centre resting on the Police Station at the junction of the Kurnaul and old Imperial roads. The casualties during this advance were few; a troop of the 15th Bengal Cavalry on the left of the attack were put out of action for exposing themselves to Artillery fire at 800 yards; and, on the other hand, the 6th Bengal Cavalry, a portion of the same Brigade, put out of action a troop of the 10th Hussars and the Central India Horse, and captured a gun. The fighting on the 15th was, of course, expected to be the cream of the whole affair; for what had taken place on the day previous had been merely a small affair of outposts, whilst the main bodies were some distance apart, whereas by the time business commenced on the morning of the 15th the attacking force was within four miles of the Ridge, and both armies were concentrated on a much narrower front, and were almost within artillery shot of each other. Without repeated references to villages and other positions which, in the absence of a map, would be unintelligible, it is difficult to give a detailed account of the fighting, and a very general idea of the situation must, therefore, suffice. The line of defence was in shape very irregular, but supposing it to have been a small arc of a circle, the length of the chord would have been about four and a quarter miles; the right, thrown back, rested on the Jumna, at the village of Wazeerabad; the centre was across the bifurcation of the Kurnaul road, both branches of which led to the Ridge, the one through the centre of the old cantonment, the other through the Sulzee Mundee, a suburb of the city; all around this latter position were numerous gardens, which would have enabled a very few men to have made a desperate resistance. The left was thrown back on the Royal Canal, the high banks of which rendered it a formidable earthwork in the event of it being necessary to line it with troops. The rear of the position was covered by the Nujufgur Canal, and in the event of the defence being driven back, it could have retired across this cutting, have blown up the bridges, and have taken up a second position on the Ridge itself. This position, completely protected by the Jumna on the right, and the Royal Canal and numerous cuttings on the left, of great natural strength from the gardens and other enclosures in the centre and left, was still further strengthened by a line of shelter trenches and entrenched batteries along the whole line of its front, which rendered it quite impregnable to any front attack, unless the assailant possessed a great superiority of force, especially in the way of Artillery. To ask General Hardinge, therefore, under these circumstances to capture the Ridge, was, under the umpire rules of fire, to ask him to do an impossibility; and the result was, that instead of the battle being a well contested one, and full of interest, the attack was no sooner developed than its utter futility became at once apparent. It will probably be urged that under the circumstances of the great strength of the position in front, especially in the centre, a flank attack should have been made, and there can be no doubt that it is a good thing to deprive an enemy who has entrenched himself of the advantages of his cover; at the same time it must be remembered, that taking into consideration the river Jumna on the right, the facility with which the defence might have changed its front, and have taken up an equally strong position if threatened in force on the left, the difficulty of turning movements with anything like an equality of forces without abandoning the line of communication, and the restrictions in the matter of time and place, the chances of the success of such a movement were extremely remote, and there is no reason for supposing that even had the attack carried out such an idea it would have been able to force Sir Charles Reid's position. Indeed, the general opinion of those who took no part in the proceedings was that the problem given out in the general orders was, under the conditions, insoluble, and one or two went so far as to say that the attacking General must have had some enemy at Head Quarters, who was anxious to damage his reputation on such a celebrated occasion. Having said all this regarding the difficulties of the attack, it must be admitted that the plan of the assault was not one which was at all likely to get over the difficulties of the situation. Whether the General was disgusted, and had made up his mind to fail, or whether he was deficient in military genius, it is hard to say; but, instead of concentrating his forces on one point, and trying to force it, he scattered his men along the whole line of his front. On the right he sent his Divisional Cavalry to worry the defence on its left, though what good they could have done amongst the canals and the numerous enclosures there it is hard to say; on his left he sent his two troops of Horse Artillery, and his Division of Cavalry, whilst the Infantry and Field guns operated against the centre; wide intervals of space separating the different portions of the force, and rendering anything like co-operation quite impossible. On the signal guns being fired at 10 o'clock, the Cavalry Division and 12 Horse Artillery guns at once galloped off to their left, and as they had to travel over ground which was very open, they soon found them selves under the fire of a Battery of Artillery consisting of one 40-pounder and 12 Horse Artillery guns which were entrenched on high ground at the village of Dahepoor, near the right of the defence, and which swept the whole of the open space forming the angle between the Jumna and the right of the line of the entrenchment. An Artillery action then commenced between those guns *in position*, and the Horse Artillery guns of the attack, the two Brigades of Cavalry, each with its troop of Horse Artillery attached, gradually, between the periods of fire, taking ground to their left front with the object of circling round south so as to get on to the flank of Dahepoor. It is needless to follow the details of this fight on the left. The guns in position ceaselessly thundered forth round after round on the Cavalry and Horse Artillery as they proceeded with their turning movement, to which the Horse Artillery guns of the attack replied from about the most exposed position the Officer Commanding them could have selected. Eventually, about 12 o'clock, the two Brigades of the Cavalry of the defence, seeing the progress made by the leading Brigade of the Cavalry of the attack in its turning movement, advanced across the canal in front of their position to attack it. Hankin's Brigade or the attack was wheeled to the right to meet it, with Kennedy's Bridade in support; both bodies charged within 100 yards, and were halted to await the decision of the umpires, and from the difference of opinion that prevailed, it was rolled, however, by the umpires, that the attack had failed, that 5½ squadrons of the leading Brigade of the attacking Cavalry and two guns had been put out of action by the Dahepoor Battery, and that the remainder of the leading Brigade, and the whole of the supporting Brigade must retire 1,500 yards at a trot. So far as the attack by the Cavalry having failed was concerned, there is not much to find fault with in the decision of the umpires; for at the time of the collision the leading (Hankin's) Brigade was very badly supported by the rear (Kennedy's) Brigade, which, for some reason best known to its commander, had been allowed to remain upwards of half a mile in rear at the critical moment, so that had a collision actually taken place, the Cavalry of the defence would have been superior at the time of contact. But what passes all understanding is the estimate of killed and wounded; 5½ out of 12 squadrons exterminated by artillery fire at a range of 1,500 yards, when the Cavalry, which was necessarily to a certain extent exposed, was nearly the whole time on the move!!! Decisions of this kind are not merely absurd, but they betray an amount of ignorance which is truly lamentable; and it is no matter of wonder that the commandant of the Cavalry and Horse Artillery (Colonel Watson) was so disgusted, that he regretted his whole force was not put out of action so that he might return home at once. Whilst this Cavalry and Horse Artillery fight had been going on on the left of the defence, the centres of both parties had been busily engaged; but all efforts to penetrate the centre of the position failed signally. Regiment after regiment was put out of action in their vain attempt to advance from the open against an intrenched position, and about 1 P.M. General Hardinge sent a message to say that the task entrusted to him was beyond human skill, and that he fairly admitted his attack was a failure. The "cease fire" was sounded immediately afterwards, and the troops on both sides were ordered to march home. Thus ended the battle for the possession of the Ridge, and no one who has seen the position of Sir Charles Reid's force could help admitting that the programme for its attack was a blunder and an absurdity. Numerous are the anecdotes which are flying about regarding this celebrated encounter; but I have already written enough to tire myself, if not to exhaust the patience of your readers. I will therefore only mention one, which is quite authentic, and which demonstrates the danger of short-sighted commanding officers, especially when their dignity is of so much importance that none of their subordinates would dare to address them. An Officer Commanding a Battery—I forget his name—was ordered to advance with his Battery to take up a position during the attack on Sir Charles Reid's position; he was, to use a popular term, as blind as a bat; and in the coolest way possible, he rushed with all his guns and his waggons right into the arms of the enemy, fondly imagining that he was at the time reconnoitring the ground with the eye of a genius. Rumour even goes further than this, and is spiteful enough to say that he was asked to tiffin by the enemy, and after having thoroughly satisfied his inner man, was quietly informed that it would be inconvenient for him to proceed on his journy, as he himself was too good company to part with, and that his ammunition was very much wanted. It is further popularly supposed that a Brigadier with his whole Brigade were put out of action whilst enjoying a good tiffin. This, if it is true, does not say much in favour of giving soldiers too hard a task to perform.

MR GRAY'S LATE CONCERT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your reporter in recording his account of Mr. Locke Gray's Concert on Wednesday makes a serious mistake in attributing to our "favourite Baritone" the singing of "The Message." The favourite Baritone sang "One morning oh so Early," and to an unanimous demand for an encore gave "The Warrior Bold." Both with, as your reporter says, "his usual finished style and vigour." But the less said about the "Message" and the style in which it was—well, say "sung" if you like, although another word would best describe the performance, the better. I am really grieved that Mr. Gray's first Concert should have been so great a *fiasco*, as this gentleman has done so much for our Cathedral Choir, and is so accomplished an organist that he deserves a better result; but how he could have been induced to give a Concert with such materials as those he relied upon on Wednesday I cannot really understand. There are ladies in Bombay with lovely voices, and most accomplished artists; and there are gentlemen whom it is a pleasure to listen to instead of a painful surprise.

JUNIUS.

BOMBAY.

THE BETJANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the 2nd Queen's will play at the Bandstand, Esplanade, this evening at 5-30.

H. M. S. RALEIGH, Captain Geo. Tryon, C. B. arrived in harbour yesterday from Trincomalee, which place she left on the 11th instant.

THE ACTING INSPECTOR GENERAL OF REGISTRATION AND STAMPS.—We understand that Colonel Etheridge left Bombay on the 20th on his tour of inspection in the Southern Mahratta Country.

VAGRANTS.—Two Europeans, named John

EUROPEAN AND

TURKEY AND AUSTRIA.

(From the "Times" special Correspondent.)

PERA, DEC. 23.

I HAVE before me the names of the members of the Commission, or "Executive Committee," charged with the promotion and development of the reforms announced by the recent Imperial Firman. It consists of a Vice-President, Emin Pasha, ex-Governor of Djanik; two Mussulman members, Ali Shefik Bey and Ali Pasha, late Ambassador at Paris; and four Christians; a Greek, Logothete Bey; a Bulgarian, Yorgaki Effendi, and two Armenians, Bedros Effendi Coumoundjan and Chanes Effendi, both Catholics, but the latter belonging to that section of his religious community who have lately shaken off Papal supremacy. The secretary is Tewfik Bey, who is also the head-secretary in the Ministry of Public Works. The presidency in reserved to the Grand Vizier, and the Committee will occasionally be admitted to the deliberations of the Council of Ministers.

Besides this Executive Committee, a "Commission of Control" will be appointed, whose mission is to visit the Provinces, as inspectors, to give aid and advice to the local functionaries in the furtherance of the projected reforms, and to inquire into the people's grievances. A similar duty will also devolve on the members of the Executive Committee itself, who will make occasional tours in the Provinces for the purpose. The principle upon which Judges and members of Local Councils are to be elected has already been determined upon, and the regulations by which it is to be carried out will shortly be published. The Executive Committee have already taken in hand the reform of the Ministry of the Police and the organization of the Gendarmerie.

The confidence of the public in the results of these innovations is, however, as yet not very earnest. Of the members of the Committee, only one—Coumoundjan—is credited with ability and good intentions, and another—Ali Pasha—enjoys some reputation as a man of progress. He is an accomplished linguist, has a good deal of European polish, and has married a Christian wife—a German lady. Most of the others are described as equally deficient in capacity and independent character, and the whole body is expected to turn out a mere passive tool under Ministerial influence. It is, nevertheless, understood that Count Andrassy, awaiting the results of this initiative taken by the Ottoman Government, will for the present suspend, and eventually altogether withdraw, the scheme of reforms which he intended to purpose to the European Powers, with a view to improve the condition of the subjects of the orte.

A feeling unfriendly to the present rulers of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy is very generally prevalent in this country. People who still take an interest in the integrity of the Turkish Empire, and who think its present evil and its future danger lie in the overwhelming influence and in the unswerving ambition of Russia, cannot help viewing with discouragement the wavering and equivocal conduct of that Government, the very existence of which, they think, is compromised by the growing disorder of its Provinces of European Turkey. The "perfect understanding" and "admirable accord" of the three great Northern Empires with respect to the indefinite adjournment of the Eastern Question is looked upon here as an egregious delusion. It is an article of faith with all politicians in this country that Russia covets Constantinople and the Straits, and that the keenness of her desire is only increased by the necessity she is in of dissembling her aim and delaying its gratification. The more Russia argues, and disclaims, and protests, the less credit she gains for the disinterestedness of her intentions. The grapes may be sour, but they are ripening in the sun of every day that passes. Were even the Czar's Government sincere, it would be utterly powerless to resist national aspiration. Russia will never renounce her hope of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles till she ceases to be Russia.

It is true that the way to Constantinople need not be across the Danube and over the Balkan. Russia can creep round along the shores of the Black Sea as easily as she could march across Bulgaria and Roumelia She might leave the plain of the Danube untouched, or she might even agree to share the broad expanse with her Austrian and German accomplices. Still, the strength of an Empire possessing nearly the whole coast of the Black Sea, with its only outlet, would be something appalling to all the neighbouring States, nor would it be possible for any Power to hold the Straits without extending its sway to, at least, large strips of coasts on both sides of the Sea of Marmora. Constantinople would be of no use to Russia, except as a centre of a Europeo-Asiatic Empire; and such of the States in either Continent as escaped her actual occupation would, at least, have to bow to her overwhelming influence, and be altogether at her discretion.

Under such circumstances, it is evident that Germany and Austria cannot be now, or will not long continue to be, of one mind with Russia in their dealings with the Eastern Question; and, indeed, I have here flagrant proofs of their mutual distrust, and am convinced that they only act together to watch, and endeavour to thwart, each other.

We all know how Prince Bismarck, with that charming bluntness which causes the hair of old diplomatists to stand on end, recommended Austrian statesmen to move from Vienna to Pesth, to Belgrade, or even further, and thus aspire to the construction of that "Oester-reich" or Eastern Empire, which seemed foreshadowed in the very name of their original State. Why should not the Hapsburg, rather than the Romanoff, sit on the throne of the Byzantine Cæsars? Why should it not attract Austria rather than Russia to the care for Constantinople? Not more than 30 years ago Vienna was considered almost a match for St. Petersburg, and it seemed certain that in any design upon Turkey, Russia would find an insurmountable barrier so long as Austria could be arrayed against her on the Danube. Since 1866, however, gloomy days arose for the house of Hapsburg. Defeat and disaster shook its throne, drove it from Italy, estranged it from Germany, and weakened it by that Dualism which satisfied one of its subject races at the expense of all others. To regain its compactness, to recover its ascendency, to fulfil the destinies which point to the East as the theatre of its future greatness, the house of Hapsburg must make itself Slav: it must take the lead of the Southern Pan-Slavic movement. It need not deprive its German or its Magyyar subjects of that home rule which was secured to them by the compact of 1867; but justice must be done to those nationalities which at that time were sacrificed to German or Hungarian ambition. The Empire must be converted into an aggregate of self-governing communities, with no other bond between them than a central administration and personal union. Dualism must be considered merely as a first step towards further division and sub-division. Room must be made in the confederate State for Croatians, Dalmatinas, Slovenians, as well as for Roumanians, Servians, Bosnians, Bulgarians, &c. The new Oester-reich will thus absorb, one after another, all the Turkish Provinces and end by making its way to its new capital. What Russia could only accomplish by conquest, Austria can easily achieve by assimilation.

Such is the construction it seems natural to put on that hint of Prince Bismarck as to the expediency of Austria shunting Eastwards. She could win at the mouth of the Danube more than she might yet have to lose near its sources. It may be objected that the Slav Provinces of Turkey, and especially those which have already achieved semi-independence, may feel little disposed to transfer to the Hapsburg such allegiance as they still owe to the Porte; that the Servians, the Montenegrins, and especially the Roumans—who are not Slavs—all of whom have already reigning Princes at their head, would not be easily brought to acknowledge a new bond of Imperial supremacy; but in the first place, their admission to a Confederate State need not be effected on terms incompatible with their autonomy; and, in the second place, the alternative for them might be between becoming Austrians and becoming Russians, and their sympathies would lie rather with the Southern Slavs of Austria than with the Northern Slavs of Russia, should the house of Hapsburg show any disposition to do justice to its Slav subjects.

It may seem that such speculation refer to remote contingencies; but it is the duty of statesmen, even if they do nothing in haste or mature events, at least to be prepared for them. The Government of Vienna has to deal with the present situation, and it is important to see how that Government understands it. There is an open insurrection in one of the Turkish Provinces, fostered, if not actually stirred up, by unmistakeable Slavic aspirations. The insurgents in Herzegovina rely for support, first on their brethren of the semi-independent Principalities of Servia and Montenegro, and next on the active sympathy of their brethren of the Slavic Provinces of Austria, the Dalmatians, Croatians, &c. The Austrian Government, swayed at this moment by Hungarian influence, and impelled also by the duty of good neighbourhood, seems unable to keep a good watch on its frontier, and to restrain the zeal of its Slavic subjects, who look upon the cause of the Herzegovinian insurgents as their own. There is danger that in the spring the insurrection, aided by the Servians and Montenegrins, may assume such proportions as to lead to an outbreak into the Slavic Provinces of Austria. It would seem natural for the Austrian Government, as it was suggested, to step in as a mediator, to occupy the insurgent districts and keep the peace, while diplomacy devised the terms on which those districts should henceforth be induced to acknowledge the supremacy of the Porte. But that suggestion clashed with the views of Russia, which will never allow the interference of any Power in the affairs of Turkey, trusting that events will ultimately lead to a necessity for her own interference. She has so mastered the situation at Constantinople as not only to sway the councils of the Porte but also to make the views of Austrian and German diplomacy subservient to her own. General Ignatieff is here both Satlan and Grand Vizier. It was at his dictation, it is asserted, that the Porte drew up its Firman of illusory reforms; and it is apparently also at hisdictation that Count Andrassy now abandons his wn move subs antia' and efficient scheme.

Nothing, however, can be more evident than that Austria has nothing to gain and all to lose by her obsequiousness to Russia. Whether the Ottoman Empire falls to pieces now, or whether it weathers the present storm and prolongs its precarious existence, it is already a vassal, and it will eventually become a prey to Russia. It may not be in the power of Austria to save Turkey, but she can certainly contend with Russia for the best part of Turkey's spoils. She can secure the European Provinces, the capital, and the Straits for herself. We may be told that Austria is no match for Russia, but it may restrance she might attempt against Russian ambition she could always rely on, and, if needful, purchase German aid. There is nothing serious in the alleged cordial understanding between the Cabinets of Berlin and St. Petersburg. The Czar and the Emperor William may be the best friends imaginable, but there is jealousy and antipathy, and a world-wide antagonism of interests, between the Russian and German nations. The three great Northern Empires, we are told, are leagued for peace, but their bond of union breaks on the first approach of war, and that war must ensue on any step made by Russia to overrun the Danube or to seize Constantinople is a matter on which no doubt can be entertained. The policy of Austria and Germany in allowing Russia it is by no means unlikely that the Spring may put an end to all pretences, and determine the Powers to act the part which Providence, or fate, or what the Third Napoleon called "the logic of events," may assign to each of them.

There is no one here, at all events, who looks to the three months which are to elapse between next March and July without anxious forebodings. By the time winter breaks up, Turkey will find itself confronted by a civil war of very doubtful issue, and by a financial embarrassment involving almost inevitable bankruptcy. Against these two evils the reforms to which the Porte has now been forced against its will can afford no timely remedy for whoever else may approve them. they will certainly not satisfy either its disaffected Herzegovinians or its disappointed creditors. Already an article in the semi-official *Turque* recommends that an *ultimatum* be sent to the Prince of Montenegro implying a threat of hostilities unless he can prevent his subjects joining the ranks of the insurgents across his frontier. A similar intimation, whether conveyed or not, is virtually addressed to Servia and Austria, as those two States have offended in that respect as flagrantly as Montenegro. The truth is, however, that the sympathies of the Slavic adventurers bordering on the disturbed districts are not to be controlled. The Cabinet of Count Andrassy finds it almost impossible to hold its own against the Slavic element over which the Dualism of 1867 gave it an unnatural preponderance. It was only in normal times and in a profound peace that the German in the Cisleithan and the Magyar in the Transleithan division of the Hapsburg Monarchy could hope to rule over those motley subject races, each of which was hitherto powerless in itself, but all of which are now awaking to the consciousness of strength in their united majority. While Count Andrassy wavers between his Hungarian predilections and his sense of the general interests and of the manifest destinies of the Empire, there is no lack of private and irresponsible advisers who play upon the vacillating mind and on the vague aspirations of the Emperor Francis Joseph, who, like many of his German magnates of the Schwarzenberg school, only yielded to the Magyars and accepted the Dualism of 1867 as a fatal consequence of the disaster of Sadowa, while in his heart of hearts he always looked on the Hungarians as a disturbing element, and cherished a fond remembrance of that old compact Empire of which his own trusty Germans were the head, and his devoted Slavs the right arm. How could it be otherwise? Can a man divest himself of all the associations of the past? Were not Kossuth and his Hungarians in arms against their Sovereign at the time of the Kaiser's accession to the throne in 1848, and was not the Monarchy at that juncture saved by Jellachich and his Croatians?

LORD DERBY ON TURKEY AND EGYPT.

(Spectator.)

THE utterances of Lord Derby on foreign policy never content us, and this, not because he is a Tory Minister, or because he dislikes action—though both those facts may unconsciously increase our distaste for his words—but because he seems to us always to underrate or even despise the first duty of an English Foreign Minister, that of carrying the nation with his policy. We do not deny that the position is, in the nature of things, excessively difficult. An English Foreign Minister knows well that if he has a plan of any importance in his head, he had better keep it to himself, or to himself and a few selected colleagues. A Democracy, as Lord Elgin wrote, undervalues foresight, and a Minister who ventures to express his views before the hour of action is, in this country, just as likely to alarm as to educate the people. He is thought dreamy, and it takes years for Englishmen to acquire full confidence in a man who is habitually some months before them. Lord Palmerston suffered for half his life on that account, and it was not until England wanted a man who would do too much, rather than too little, that she fully recognised the strength which Palmerston's farsightedness in foreign affairs had for years concealed. At the same time, a Minister who never utters his real thoughts, who keeps his plans to himself, and who treats every step in his policy as an unimportant detail, fails to enlist the nation in its favour, lacks the immense support which a democracy, once aroused, can lend; and very often finds at the supreme moment that the nation is unprepared. This second evil is, on the whole, the greater of the two, and Lord Derby always seems to us, when he speaks in public, deliberately to encourage it. It would, of course, have been most unwise in him to say that he saw immediate danger in the revival of the Eastern question. Englishmen are so accustomed to smooth statements, that they would have accepted his words as an announcement that war was upon them, while the Continent would perhaps have denounced him as desiring to divide alliances. But was it necessary, on the other hand, to say that all the European Cabinets wanted peace, and that Russia and Austria sincerely hoped to see disorder cease in Turkey, or to hint—for he does not say—that peace would be secured. He must know, and indeed he admits, that the situation in Turkey is very dangerous; he must suspect that the Imperial Powers, whether they wish war at this moment or not, are conscious that war may come, and are preparing against it; and he must be aware that if war comes, it will affect every country in the world, England included. What, then, is the use of assurances which even if they are pleasant to foreign Courts—all Courts, whether they mean war or peace, liking to be thought peaceful—tend to produce an unreal security at home, and prevent the people from making up their minds to any course of action whatever?

No doubt Lord Derby may reply that till he has made up his own mind, it is better not to arouse that of the nation, and the Turkish question being so complex, we might admit the excuse, but he applies precisely the same system to the Suez Canal affair also. He cannot say that upon that subject his mind is not made up. Like Mr. Disraeli, he has taken a very decided step without having come to a decision. He has made Great Britain half-proprietor of the Suez Canal, without knowing what he was about or what he was seeking to obtain. If, on the contrary, it is made up, what is the use of statements intended to assure the world that it is not? Lord Derby says the Cabinet was called on to decide in a hurry; it had barely a week for deliberation; and it has, after all, only purchased some shares, in order to secure that the Canal shall be open to all the world. It has no policy larger than that. Now, what is the end of a statement of that kind? The *Pall Mall Gazette*, which, throughout this Egyptian affair, has been in favour of decision and energy, replies that Lord Derby speaks *ex officio*; that, as Foreign Secretary, he is bound to be most cautious in statement, and that, in fact, he is hoodwinking possible adversaries. Well, we understand that in diplomacy it is necessary to be courteous, and that perfect courtesy may sometimes be developed till it is indistinguishable from finesse; but still, the use of finesse, and of courtesy, and of diplomacy as a whole is to make policy successful, and we contend that finesse of this kind helps to ensure not success, but failure. Nobody is hoodwinked except the English people, without whose aid no English Foreign Minister can do anything, and who are told in the very moment of action that their aid is not wanted, for nothing is going to be done. Russia will not believe the commercial-enterprise story for a dozen Lord Derbys, for she knows perfectly well that if she had secured the Canal shares, she would have used them to compel some concession as to Turkey from the British Government. France will not believe it, for she knows that she made the Canal in order to secure her own influence over Egypt, and that if she possessed all the shares she would use them as a political instrument, and not as a means of securing a dividend. The world generally will not believe it, for it knows perfectly well that no Government in its senses would become half-proprietor in a Joint Stock Company merely to share in the profits of the speculation, or even to insure the good management of a highway important to its subjects' trade. All alike will think that a Government which has purchased half the Suez Canal, and sent a financial commission to make Egypt solvent, and prohibited an Egyptain attack on Zanzibar, and limited an Egyptain invasion of Abyssinia, has some policy to pursue in Egypt, on which it is thoroughly determined, and of which it is half-ashamed. The only persons who will believe at all will be the English, and the result of their belief, so far as they believe, will be a dislike for the great enterprise which, while they thought it a great one, they so heartily approved. They considered, and we have no doubt considered justly, that the purchase of the Khedive's shares was a mere step in a great policy—an announcement to Europe that the British Government would, if Turkey were about to go to pieces, take upon herself the protectorate of Egypt and the control of the Suez Canal—and so strong was their approval, that the official critics of the Administration felt at first overborne. The country as a whole was heartily with the Government, and all foreign statesmen knew that if they resisted, they resisted one of the strongest powers in the world,—the British Government, with the whole people of the Empire heartily on its side. Now, Lord Derby says a protectorate is far from his thoughts, and as for the Canal, all he meant by the purchase was to help to secure that the passage should be open to everybody. Of course, therefore, every Liberal leader can criticise the purchase as a mere incident without ulterior consequences, and every Liberal defender of the purchase is called on to show that it is by itself, and as an isolated act, a wise and daring *coup*. The consequence of that position will be that the Government, though supported, of course, by its majority in the House of Commons, will be supported perfunctorily, will be defeated in argument, and will, so far as it is believed, fail to obtain for its Egyptian policy any cordial adhesion. We very much doubt, if the purchase of the shares is an isolated act, whether it is a defensible one. The Government as a mere shareholder is in a false position, cannot control the management, cannot interfere with Egyptian action against the Canal, cannot object to any visible preference shown to one nation over another, cannot, in fact, do anything which M. de Lesseps or any English Company holding shares could not do. It has risked £4,000,000 upon an enterprise in which it has not insured success. It may be no more attended to than the Khedive was, until he threatened force, which force, of course, the British Government in its character of meek and smug commercial shareholder does not possess. It has alienated France, dismayed Turkey, and roused all Europe, merely to be snubbed by any knot of French *bourgeois* who may be able to out-vote it at a Canal meeting. It has, in fact, spent the surplus of a Gladstone year to purchase a ridiculous position. How is it possible for anybody, Tory or Liberal, to be energetic in defence of a policy as that? Yet that is the policy which Lord Derby thinks it wise finesse to represent his office and the Government after a week's deliberation to have adopted. We confess we cannot see the wisdom of such a description, or the sense of losing the support of the English people merely to deprive foreign States of an opportunity for saying that the English people are exceedingly selfish. Let them say it; they will leave off saying it when they are tired; and intermediately, they will not say it a bit oftener than they would have said it in any case. The only differences produced by Lord Derby's speech will be that instead of saying that the English are very selfish, they will say the English Government is very selfish and so cunning, that even the English people are disinclined to give it hearty support.

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CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Nizam's State Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Holkar State Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Rajpootana State Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways:—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawaddy Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilkund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

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LONDON TRADE.

MEMO.
The amount of Duty and Dues now levied on Wines, Spirits, Cordials, etc., at per case of one doz. qts. or two doz. pints is as follows:—
On Clarets, Rs. 2.
,, Burgundies, Rs. 2.
,, German Still Wine, Rs. 3.
,, Sherries and Ports, Rs. 3.
,, Sparkling Wines, Rs. 5.
,, Spirits, Rs. 8.
,, Cordials Rs. 8.
Town Dues, 8 annas per Case.
This Cash charge we add to our in Bond prices.

BORDEAUX—RED.

		In Bond. Per 1 doz. Quarts and 2 doz. Pints. Rupees. Qts.	Pts.
CHATEAU LAFITE or MOUTON,	After	28	30
,, RAUZAN	Dinner	23	25
,, PALMER	Wines.	20	22
,, LAROSE		17	19
,, St. JULIEN	Dinner	15	17
,, CANTENAC	Wine.	13	15

LIGHT BREAKFAST WINES.

ST. ESTEPHE, a favourite	12	14
PETIT MEDOC, excellent for Cup	8½	10½
PAUILLAC	7½	

CLARET IN WOOD.

	Of about 23 Quarter Gals.	6 Gals. Hdks.
CHATEAU MOUTON	255	500
,, RAUZAN	200	385
,, PALMER	175	340
LAROSE	140	265
ST. JULIEN	110	205
CANTENAC	90	165
ST. ESTEPHE	70	130
MEDOC	55	100

WHITE.

VERMOUTH	16 —
HAUT SAUTERNES, delicate flavor Red cap	20 22
SAUTERNE (Barsac), light, white cap	15 17

BURGUNDY—RED.

CHAMBERTIN, the *elite* of Burgundies	28 30
NUITS or CORTON, high class Wine	22 24
VOLNAY, strongly recommended	19 21
BRAUNE, soft delicate flavor	16 —
SPARKLING Red Burgundy	30 32

WHITE.

CHABLIS, La Moutonne, fine .....white cap	22 24
CHABLIS, light, pleasant Wine	15 17

CHAMPAGNES.

FINEST EXTRA DRY, a Wine of the highest class, in great demand, gold foil	42 44
WACHTER'S "Prince of Wales'" Brand	42 44
Ditto. ditto. per hamper of 24 half-pints	26 —
GIESLER'S	42 44
FINE DRY SPARKLING	36 38
GOOD SPARKLING (Star)	32 35
CARTE BLANCHE (Sibadey's), light, particularly dry	24 28
CABTE ROUGE	17 19

SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.

	Per 1 doz. Quarts and 2 doz. Pints. Rupees.	
HOCK. NONPAREIL, extra quality, dry	35	37
HOCK, MUSCATEL, very choice	30	32
,, EXCELLENT WINE	24	26
MOSELLE, NONPARIL, the finest quality	35	37
MOSELLE, MUSCATEL, good body	29	31
,, EXCELLENT WINE	24	26

STILL.

HOCK JOHANNISBERGER, superb high class Wine	40	43
,, MARCOBRUNNER	36	—
,, RUDESHEIMER, ... mellow	24	26
,, HOCHHEIMER, fine flavored	21	23
,, LAUBENHEIMER, a light refreshing Wine	16	19
RED HOCK ASSMANHAUSER	21	—
STEIN-WEIN in BOOKSBETEL	24	—
MOSELLE, BRAUNBERGER, delicate	24	26

SHERRIES.

	Per doz. Qts.
AMONTILLADO A 1, extra quality, rare old .....gold seal	34
AMONTILLADO, choice & superior...black seal	31
REYNAL A CHOICE, dry	28
AMOROSO, full flavored soft Pale...black seal	24
VINO PURO, very pale, dry ..... blue seal	32
OLOROSO, nutty and dry .....green seal	21
MANZANILLA .....red seal	19
PALE, medium colour, yellow seal, pale and very dry Dinner Wine	18
VINO DE PASTO, pink seal, remarkably pale and very dry Dinner Wine	17
A GOOD DINNER WINE, in great demand, white seal	14
MARSALA, VIRGIN, pale fine flavor	14
MADEIRA, EAST INDIA, very superior	34
MADEIRA, EAST INDIA, excellent Wine	28

GUINUNESS' STOUT.
Bottled by MOLINE and Company.
Casks containing 3 doz. qts. Rs. 5 8 per doz. Net Cash.
,, ,, 6 ,, pts. ,, 3 12 ,, ,,

SHERRIES IN WOOD AND JARS (Wickered.)
The demand for these has led us to increase our importations of the following description:—

	4 Gals. Jar. Rs.	13½ Gals. Octaves. Rs.	27 Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs.
Amontillado, A 1	64	217	424	837
Amontillado, Black seal quality	58	186	362	714
Amoroso	46	138	267	526
Oloroso	36	105	202	394
Vino Puro	37	108	206	404
Manzanilla	34	92	175	340
Yellow seal	30	87	164	318
Violet seal	31	—	—	—
Vino de Pasto	29	82	155	300
White seal	27	63	117	224

The Quarter Casks, Octaves and Jars are very convenient for Families, and will be found most economical. Jars with Wood Taps Rs. 1½ or with Plated Taps Rs. 3½.

PORTS. In Bond.

	Qrs. in bottle	Pts.
OLD CRUSTED, very choice, (many years in bottle)	33	0 —
INVALID'S full-bodied gold Capsule	24	0 26 0
DESSERT WINE, black seal	20	22 0
A GOOD SOUND FULL WINE, red seal	16	0 18 0
SACRAMENTAL WINES Malaga	20	0 —

PORTS IN WOOD.

	Per Octaves.	Per Quarter Cask.	Per Hhds.
Port, red seal	77	146	280
,, black seal } quality	90	170	328
Invalid's quality	112	218	423

SPIRITS.

	In Bond.	
COGNAC, the finest imported old Pale, black cap	36	& 26
Do. do. in Pint flasks	14	0
Do. fine old, soft Pale ..... yellow cap	22	0
Do. do. in Pint Flasks	12	0
Do. delicate flavor, sells freely, white cap	18	0
Do. do. in Pint flasks	10	0
Do. fine pale, a capital "pop" Brandy, blue do.	16	0
Do. in Flasks	9	0
Do. ½ Flasks	5	10
RUM, the finest old Jamaica	14	0
Do. fine "Pineapple"	11	0
GIN, London Old Tom, first quality	13	13
FIELDS GIN	13	8
WHISKY, Irish and Scotch, fine, old, pure, mellow first quality	15	0
GENEVA, in flasks, fine best	9	0

SPIRITS IN WOOD.

	Per Gals. Without Jar	20 Gals. Cask. Rs.	Per Quarter Cask. 27 Gall. Rs.
COGNAC, No. 1	9-8	186	—
,, ,, 2	7-8	148	—
,, ,, 3	6-0	111	—
,, ,, 4	5-8	—	139

The Jars can be returned for re-filling. We keep stocks of bright Sherries and Cognacs in wood for this special purpose. In such case, an allowance of Rs. 2 per Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriage to Godown.

Empty Jars for	Ditto	1 Gall Rs. 1	8 Each
Do.	do.	2 ,, ,, 2	0 ,,
Do.	do.	4 ,, ,, 2	8 ,,

SOLE AGENTS FOR
BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & Co.'s CELEBRATED COGNACS. In Bond.

* ONE STAR, in great demand	15 12
* ONE STAR, Glass-sto